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MORAVIAN BODIES STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate figures are given for each of the three denominations comprising this group, as follows:

Moravian Church in America

Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren
in North America

Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

MORAVIAN BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

Under the head of "Moravian Bodies," there were included in the reports for 1916 and 1906 the churches in the United States connected with the Unitas Fratrum, commonly known as the "Moravian Church," whose headquarters are at Herrnhut, Saxony, Germany, together with the Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren, a still older body, some of the members of which are lineal descendants of the founders of the Unitas Fratrum. A small group of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren churches in the State of Texas, which had never been reported as a separate religious body, united with the Evangelical Union on February 9, 1920, under the name Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America. There are also a few churches of the same origin in Iowa, which are closely affiliated, but they are presented as a distinct body.

In view of their common origin, while they are not connected ecclesiastically, the three bodies are again presented in this report as a group. The principal historical facts common to all are given in the statement of the Moravian Church, the largest and the most widely known of the three denominations.

The denominations grouped under the name "Moravian" for the last four censuses are listed in the table below, with the principal statistics as reported for each period. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE MORAVIAN BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total.....	176	36,519	161	\$3,500,774	170	\$480,630	156	21,793
Moravian Church in America.....	132	30,904	127	3,402,524	126	467,087	126	19,904
Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	41	5,330	21	86,250	38	10,083	27	1,689
Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches.....	3	285	3	12,000	3	3,460	3	200
1926								
Total.....	164	37,243	146	4,160,350	163	753,483	149	21,858
Moravian Church in America.....	127	31,699	125	4,071,550	126	738,814	122	19,832
Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	34	5,241	18	76,700	34	12,023	24	1,708
Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches.....	3	303	3	12,000	3	2,626	3	318
1916								
Total.....	136	28,407	122	1,396,940	135	316,598	127	16,867
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).....	110	26,373	106	1,368,220	109	309,180	104	14,954
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	23	1,714	13	19,720	23	5,499	20	565
Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches.....	3	320	3	9,000	3	1,847	3	348
1906								
Total.....	132	17,926	121	936,650			109	12,998
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).....	117	17,155	113	922,900			107	12,001
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	15	771	8	13,750			2	97

MORAVIAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Moravian Church in America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises all baptized persons, including infants, on the church registers.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	132	66	66	50.0	50.0
Members, number.....	30,904	20,640	10,264	66.8	33.2
Average membership per church.....	234	313	156		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	13,351	8,763	4,588	65.6	34.4
Female.....	17,494	11,877	5,617	67.9	32.1
Sex not reported.....	50		50		(1)
Males per 100 females.....	76.3	73.8	81.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	5,276	3,534	1,742	67.0	33.0
13 years and over.....	24,980	16,955	8,031	67.9	32.1
Age not reported.....	442	151	491	23.5	76.5
Percent under 13 years ¹	17.4	17.2	17.8		
Church edifices, number.....	130	70	66	51.5	48.5
Value—number reporting.....	127	64	63	50.4	49.6
Amount reported.....	\$3,402,524	\$2,865,074	\$537,450	84.2	15.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$3,264,224	\$2,732,074	\$532,150	83.7	16.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$138,300	\$133,000	\$5,300	96.2	3.8
Average value per church.....	\$26,792	\$44,767	\$8,581		
Debt—number reporting.....	28	22	6	(1)	(1)
Amount reported.....	\$281,140	\$277,120	\$4,020	98.6	1.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	71	34	37	(1)	(1)
Parsonages, number.....	91	44	47	(1)	(1)
Value—number reporting.....	87	42	45	(1)	(1)
Amount reported.....	\$470,900	\$306,500	\$170,400	64.3	35.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	129	66	63	51.2	48.8
Amount reported.....	\$467,087	\$350,662	\$116,425	75.1	24.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$161,112	\$104,089	\$57,023	64.6	35.4
All other salaries.....	\$147,550	\$41,771	\$5,788	87.8	12.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$40,990	\$29,915	\$11,072	73.0	27.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$23,058	\$22,344	\$714	96.9	3.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$78,851	\$64,442	\$14,409	81.7	18.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$0,465	\$7,363	\$2,102	77.8	22.2
Home missions.....	\$23,448	\$18,892	\$4,556	80.6	19.4
Foreign missions.....	\$41,600	\$32,725	\$8,035	78.6	21.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$22,459	\$16,335	\$5,124	72.7	27.3
All other purposes.....	\$18,485	\$12,783	\$5,702	69.2	30.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,621	\$5,313	\$1,848		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	126	63	63	50.0	50.0
Officers and teachers.....	2,265	1,442	823	62.8	37.2
Scholars.....	19,904	12,168	7,736	61.1	38.9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	34	19	15	(1)	(1)
Officers and teachers.....	364	221	143	80.7	30.3
Scholars.....	2,847	1,691	1,156	59.4	40.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	9	7	(1)	(1)
Officers and teachers.....	45	27	18	(1)	(1)
Scholars.....	452	309	143	68.4	31.6
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1		(1)	
Officers and teachers.....	21	21		(1)	
Scholars.....	170	170		100.0	

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Moravian Church in America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	132	127	110	117
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	5	17	-7	-----
Percent.....	3.9	15.5	-6.0	-----
Members, number.....	30,904	31,699	26,373	17,155
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-795	5,326	9,218	-----
Percent.....	-2.5	20.2	53.7	-----
Average membership per church.....	234	250	240	147
Church edifices, number.....	136	156	117	129
Value—number reporting.....	127	125	106	113
Amount reported.....	\$3,402,524	\$4,071,550	\$1,368,220	\$922,900
Average value per church.....	\$26,792	\$32,572	\$12,008	\$8,167
Debt—number reporting.....	28	23	21	12
Amount reported.....	\$281,140	\$155,456	\$68,996	\$31,635
Parsonages, number.....	91			
Value—number reporting.....	87	90	80	77
Amount reported.....	\$476,900	\$712,000	\$306,100	\$206,625
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	129	126	109	-----
Amount reported.....	\$467,087	\$738,814	\$309,180	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$161,112	\$511,862	\$217,171	-----
All other salaries.....	\$47,559			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$40,990			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$23,063			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$78,851	\$226,952	\$92,009	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,465			-----
Home missions.....	\$23,448			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$41,660			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$22,459	\$5,864	\$2,837	-----
All other purposes.....	\$18,485			-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,621			-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	126	122	104	107
Officers and teachers.....	2,295	1,846	1,494	1,413
Scholars.....	19,904	19,832	14,954	12,901

¹A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Moravian Church in America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for the northern and southern provinces in the Moravian Church in America, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	132	66	66	30,904	20,640	10,264	13,351	17,494	59	78.3	126	2,295	10,904
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	14	14	—	3,880	3,880	—	1,480	2,394	—	62.1	12	221	1,628
New Jersey.....	4	2	2	1,019	455	564	437	582	—	75.1	4	78	545
Pennsylvania.....	21	16	5	7,394	6,949	445	3,194	4,200	—	76.0	21	530	4,291
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	7	4	3	1,337	823	514	556	781	—	71.2	7	137	1,298
Indiana.....	3	2	1	420	181	239	104	256	—	64.1	3	59	517
Illinois.....	1	—	1	202	—	202	89	113	—	78.8	1	25	270
Michigan.....	2	—	2	269	—	269	130	139	—	93.5	2	28	206
Wisconsin.....	22	9	13	4,442	2,231	2,211	2,071	2,371	—	87.3	20	265	1,792
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	10	1	9	1,099	133	966	538	561	—	95.9	9	76	580
Iowa.....	1	1	—	65	65	—	31	34	—	—	1	8	48
North Dakota.....	7	—	7	802	—	802	380	422	—	90.0	7	61	465
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	1	—	1	126	—	126	54	72	—	—	1	14	143
Virginia.....	3	—	3	318	—	318	134	184	—	72.8	3	48	330
North Carolina.....	34	17	17	9,439	5,623	3,816	4,044	5,396	59	75.8	34	743	7,845
PACIFIC:													
California.....	2	—	2	92	—	92	43	49	—	—	1	2	16

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent un- der 13 ¹
United States.....	132	127	110	117	30,904	31,699	26,373	17,156	5,276	24,986	642	17.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	14	14	11	9	3,880	4,005	2,882	1,427	860	3,020	—	22.2
New Jersey.....	4	4	4	4	1,019	1,003	704	375	277	742	—	27.2
Pennsylvania.....	21	20	23	19	7,394	7,768	8,248	5,322	1,701	5,693	—	23.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	7	6	6	6	1,337	1,392	1,640	1,154	231	1,106	—	17.3
Indiana.....	3	3	3	3	420	557	440	368	1	419	—	2
Wisconsin.....	22	20	20	20	4,442	4,648	4,294	2,713	911	3,531	—	20.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	10	9	11	11	1,099	1,162	1,361	830	248	851	—	22.6
Missouri.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	—
North Dakota.....	7	7	9	6	802	1,012	1,071	481	221	581	—	27.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	3	3	—	2	318	329	—	184	—	318	—	—
North Carolina.....	34	33	14	22	9,439	8,211	4,528	3,478	672	8,125	642	7.0
PACIFIC:												
California.....	2	3	3	3	92	181	172	101	34	58	—	—
Other States.....	5	5	6	7	662	931	1,033	644	120	542	—	18.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Illinois, 1; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 1; and Maryland, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edi- fices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount
United States.....	132	130	127	\$3,402,524	28	\$281,140	87	\$476,900
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	14	14	14	631,000	4	92,129	11	115,500
New Jersey.....	4	6	4	107,000	1	7,500	4	21,000
Pennsylvania.....	21	22	21	1,357,274	7	134,540	16	124,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	7	7	7	79,550	1	225	6	15,500
Indiana.....	3	3	3	90,000	1	8,056	3	16,000
Wisconsin.....	22	22	22	208,850	5	8,170	13	49,800
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	10	10	10	52,500	1	200	9	33,000
North Dakota.....	7	7	7	51,000	2	1,250	5	17,500
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	3	3	3	14,300	—	—	2	(1)
North Carolina.....	34	35	29	710,100	6	29,070	11	52,600
Other States.....	7	7	7	41,000	—	—	7	32,000

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Illinois, 1; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 1; Maryland, 1; and California, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States.....	132	129	\$467,087	\$181,112	\$47,559	\$40,990
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	14	14	65,731	23,916	8,688	6,827
New Jersey.....	4	4	15,536	6,473	1,582	2,759
Pennsylvania.....	21	21	140,604	38,476	17,900	13,547
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	7	7	16,434	6,208	1,320	752
Indiana.....	3	3	8,004	3,400	773	300
Wisconsin.....	22	21	59,376	20,580	3,466	7,174
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	10	10	16,582	8,630	506	1,510
North Dakota.....	7	7	9,113	4,557	338	738
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
North Carolina.....	34	33	110,840	38,246	12,562	4,924
Other States.....	10	19	18,798	10,626	445	2,450

¹ Includes: Illinois, 1; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 1; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 2; and California, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$23, 058	\$78, 851	\$9, 465	\$23, 448	\$41, 680	\$22, 459	\$18, 485
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	400	13, 000	1, 066	674	2, 635	6, 303	1, 252
New Jersey.....	1, 045	2, 069	126	404	565	220	208
Pennsylvania.....	5, 388	23, 640	4, 070	9, 634	15, 971	7, 072	4, 066
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	758	3, 094	172	363	2, 508	1, 043	207
Indiana.....	1, 550	1, 244	103	-----	-----	589	45
Wisconsin.....	913	8, 620	1, 323	1, 924	5, 470	3, 720	6, 177
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	118	1, 894	122	713	1, 972	546	571
North Dakota.....	-----	1, 280	184	657	1, 045	285	29
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
North Carolina.....	12, 856	20, 798	1, 581	8, 619	10, 956	1, 887	4, 430
Other States.....	30	2, 213	718	460	538	794	515

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PROVINCES, 1936

PROVINCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDI- FICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total.....	132	30, 904	127	\$3, 402, 524	28	\$281, 140	129	\$467, 087	126	19, 904
Northern.....	95	21, 147	95	2, 678, 124	22	252, 070	94	344, 814	80	11, 729
Southern.....	37	9, 757	32	724, 400	6	29, 070	35	122, 273	37	8, 175

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

From the time of the first propagation of the Gospel among them by Cyril and Methodius, the Bohemians and Moravians have stood for freedom in religious as in national life, and under the leadership of John Hus and Jerome of Prague they offered a firm resistance to the rule of both the Austrian Empire and the Roman Catholic Church. For several years after the martyrdom of Hus in 1415, and of Jerome in 1416, their followers had no special organization, but in 1457, near Kunwald in Bohemia, an association was formed to foster pure Scriptural teaching and apostolic discipline.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rt. Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, D. D., Episcopus Fratrum, i. e. bishop of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

In spite of continued persecution the union grew steadily, so that, taking the lowest estimate, it appears that at the beginning of the Reformation the Brethren had, in Bohemia and Moravia, more than 400 churches and a membership of at least 150,000, and probably 200,000 souls. Most cordial relations were maintained with Luther and Calvin, though no formal union with the German and Swiss churches was ever reached, and the Moravian Confession of Faith, published in 1535, had the cordial assent of Luther. In its organization the church was episcopal, having a supreme judge to preside in the assembly and a synod to decide matters of faith and discipline. Priests, living at first in celibacy, were ordained after the apostolic example, and pursued trades for their support. The administration of the congregation was in the hands of elected elders who had supervision over the church members, the promotion of the religious life of the women being in care of matrons.

The union proved to be strongest in the fields of education and literature. In nearly every large town they had schools and a printing house. Their greatest achievement, however, was the translation of the Bible into both the Bohemian and Moravian languages (completed in 1593), which work was followed by that of Calvin's "Institutes" and the preparation of a rhymed version of the Psalms for use in the churches.

Meanwhile, the opposition of the Roman Catholic Church had increased, and the 'Thirty Years' War devastated the country. At its close in 1648 the evangelical churches of Bohemia and Moravia had been practically destroyed. Of the 200,000 members in those countries, large numbers had been put to the sword and others had fled into Hungary, Saxony, Holland, and Poland, in which countries, as well as in Bohemia and Moravia, they continued in scattered communities. The last bishop of the United Church, the famous John Amos Comenius, died at Amsterdam in 1670.

In 1722 a small company from Moravia, followed later by others who cherished the traditions of their ancestral church, were permitted to settle on an estate of Nicholas Louis, Count of Zinzendorf, in Saxony, where the village of Herrnhut arose. Colonists came from Germany also, and an association was formed in which the religious plans of Zinzendorf and those of the Moravians were combined. The Protestant confession of the realm was accepted, and a distinct order and discipline, perpetuating elements of the old Moravian Church, was established under royal concessions. In 1735 the historic Moravian episcopate was transferred to the association by two surviving bishops of the old line who were filling state church positions in Germany, and the *Unitas Fratrum*, or Church of the Brethren, known at the present time in England and America as the Moravian Church, was established.

The chief purpose of the church was to carry on evangelistic work in Christian and heathen lands. In accordance with this purpose, the first Moravian missionary came to Pennsylvania in 1734, and in the same year an attempt was made at colonization and missionary work in Georgia. David Nitschmann, the first Moravian bishop in America, who in 1732 had helped to found the first Moravian mission among the heathen in the West Indies, came to Georgia in 1736. Political disturbances ruined the work in Georgia, and in 1740 the colony moved to Pennsylvania. In 1741 Bishop Nitschmann and his associates founded the town of Bethlehem, and a little later the neighboring domain belonging to the evangelist, George Whitefield, which he had named Nazareth, was purchased. A cooperative union to develop the settlements and support missionary work was formed by the colonists and was maintained until 1762. All labored for a common cause and received sustenance from a common stock, but there was no surrender of private property or of personal liberty, nor any individual claim on the common estate. Missionary work was begun among the Indians and also among the white settlers.

In 1749 an act of Parliament recognized the Moravian Church as "an ancient Protestant Episcopal Church." This gave it standing and privileges in all British dominions; but its policy of doing undenominational leavening work, with the hope of furthering evangelical alliance, caused it to remain a comparatively small body. In subsequent years it was mainly active in cooperating with the European branches of the church in the conduct of missions among the heathen.

Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Lititz, in Pennsylvania, and Salem, in North Carolina, were organized in colonial times as exclusive Moravian villages, after the model of the Moravian communities in Germany, England, and Holland. During the years between 1844 and 1856 this exclusive system was abolished, and the

organization of the church was remodeled to suit modern conditions. At the same time home missionary work was revived, and since then the membership of the church in the United States has steadily increased.

DOCTRINE

The Moravian Church has no doctrine peculiar to itself. It is simply and broadly evangelical, in harmony with Protestants generally on the essentials of Christian teaching, and is bound by no articles on the points of difference between the historic Protestant creeds. The Moravian principle is "in essentials unity, in nonessentials liberty, in all things charity." It holds that the Holy Scriptures, giving man the inspired word of God, make sufficiently clear all that is essential to salvation and are an adequate rule of faith and practice. It accepts the Apostles' Creed as formulating the prime articles of faith found in the Scriptures and emphasizes the personal mediatorship of Jesus Christ as very God and very man, in His life, sufferings, death, and resurrection.

The service for Easter morning contains a compendious statement of the doctrines held and taught in the Moravian Church, and official doctrinal statements are also contained in the digest of the general synod and in the Moravian manual.

Infant baptism is practiced, by which children become incorporated into the visible church and are regarded as noncommunicant members until confirmation, unless by misconduct in riper years they forfeit these privileges. On arriving at adult age, baptized members, after receiving detailed religious instruction, are confirmed on application and nonbaptized members are received by baptism, the usual method being by sprinkling. Admission to the church is by vote of the board of elders of the congregation concerned, who have full power to grant or refuse applications. The holy communion is open to communicant members of other churches and is celebrated at least six times in every year.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the Moravian Church is a modified episcopacy. Every congregation has a council composed of communicant members who have attained the age of 21 years and have subscribed to the rules and regulations of the congregation. At meetings of this council the pastor presides. Each congregation has also a board of elders, composed of the pastor and of elected communicant brethren. This board has full power to grant or refuse applications for admission to the church, and its particular province is the spiritual and moral well-being of the congregation. The financial and other secular affairs are in the hands of a board of trustees composed of elected communicant members. These two boards are sometimes combined, since large liberty in details of organization is left to the congregations.

The general supervision of the congregation rests with the General, Provincial, and District synods. The American branch of the church, composed of a northern and a southern province, and the European branches are federated in a "Unity," with a general synod, which is an international representative body meeting at least once in a decade. There is a general constitution of the Unity and a separate constitution for each province. The General Synod deals with matters of faith and discipline that are the common concern of the Unity and controls various joint enterprises of all the provinces, particularly the foreign missions. The executive boards of the several provinces together constitute the directing board of the Unity.

The highest authority in each province is the Provincial Synod, in which clergy and laity are about equally represented. The meetings of the synod in the northern province of America usually take place twice in a decade, and more frequently in the southern province. The synod directs the missions, educational work, and publications in the province; and it elects an executive board, called in the American provinces, the Provincial Elders' Conference, to administer the government of the province between the meetings of the synod.

There are three orders of the ministry—bishops, presbyters, and deacons. Deacons are authorized to preach and administer the sacraments. They are ordained to the second order of presbyters after they have served a certain length of time and have been entrusted either with the care of a congregation or with the direction of some branch of church work. The bishops are elected by the General and Provincial synods and have the exclusive right to ordain the ministers of the church. They are as such represented in the membership of general synods

and are ex-officio members of the Provincial and District synods of the province and district in which they reside but do not exercise personal superintendence of the work of the church, either general or diocesan, and always have boards of conferences associated with them. In such boards they officiate, not by episcopal right but by synodical election, and it is not uncommon for bishops, when not occupying executive positions, to serve in pastorates like the presbyters.

The church has an established liturgy, with a litany for Sunday morning and a variety of services for different church seasons, the general order of the ancient church year being observed.

WORK

The work of the Moravian Church is, first missionary, then evangelistic, then educational. All the other normal activities—literary, philanthropic, sociological, and cultural—incident to church life also find their place. The missionary part has reference especially to the foreign missionary work of the church, which has been for more than 200 years its largest and best-known enterprise. Since the World War the administration of the various fields has been assigned to the Provincial Mission Boards, with offices in Bethlehem, Pa., London, England, and Herrnhut, Saxony.

The missionary work is carried on in 13 fields, including North, Central, and South America; 10 of the West Indian Islands; South Africa; East Central Africa; the borders of Tibet; and among the lepers in Jerusalem; in Surinam, South America; and in Tanganyika Territory, Equatorial Africa. The report for 1936 shows 140 stations occupied, with 671 outstations; 33 American and 172 European missionaries, with 2,646 native missionaries and helpers; and 136 organized churches, with 50,315 communicant members; total membership, 146,061. There were 626 day schools, with 51,926 pupils, in charge of 1,443 teachers; 9 teachers' training schools and theological seminaries, with 270 students; 6 hospitals and dispensaries; and 188 Sunday schools, with 1,178 teachers and 23,180 pupils. The amount contributed by the American Moravians, in 1936, for all purposes in the foreign field, not including the work among the Indians and Eskimos, was \$62,021. As a consequence of the World War several fields were lost permanently, so that there has been a marked decrease in the number of missionaries since that time; but taking into consideration the entire Moravian Church, there is a foreign missionary worker for every 185 communicant members at home.

The evangelistic, or home missionary work, of the Moravian Church was until recent years rather an effort for a deeper spiritual life everywhere than an attempt at church extension. This aim is not forgotten. In later years, however, much of the work has taken the form of home missions, carried on in the English, German, and Scandinavian languages, in 11 States in the United States and in western Canada. The supervision of the work is in the hands of the executive board of the three districts of the church, in conjunction with various home mission societies, although the funds and general collections are administered by the Provincial Church Extension Board. In 1936, \$21,995 was contributed by the congregations of the northern province for expenditures in this branch of missions, and 27 agents were employed, who cared for 45 churches.

Though classed by this church with foreign missions, the work among the Indians of California and the Eskimos of Alaska is in close connection with the home mission work and is so included in this statement. For the Indian work, \$1,652 was contributed in 1936, and for work among the Eskimos, \$17,726. Thus, the total sum contributed by the Moravians of the United States for home mission work was \$41,373. To this latter sum should be added the returns, the figures for which are not available but amounting in some years to several thousands of dollars, which are derived from various industries carried on by the Eskimos under the general direction of the church, in behalf of missions.

The Moravian Church has given special attention to educational institutions. In the United States there are six schools for higher education, the oldest of which, the Moravian Seminary and College for Women at Bethlehem, Pa., was the second girl's boarding school in the United States, founded in 1749. Others are at Lititz, Pa., founded in 1794, and at Winston-Salem, N. C., in 1802. The Moravian College and Theological Seminary, at Bethlehem, Pa., were founded in 1807. These schools are under the control of boards of trustees elected by the Provincial synods and accountable to them. They are philanthropic in purpose and do much charitable work.

The philanthropic institutions under Moravian auspices include, in the northern province, a home for the widows of Moravian ministers and a home for aged women, at Bethlehem, Pa., the Ephrata Home for furloughed or retired missionaries, at Nazareth, Pa., the home for aged women at Lititz, Pa., and the Lake Auburn Home for the aged at Excelsior, Minn. In the southern province there are four benevolent institutions.

The official publications of the Moravian Church in America, besides hymnals, catechisms, etc., include two weekly, three monthly, and two annual journals. The headquarters for publications is the Moravian Book Store, Bethlehem, Pa.

The Moravian Church, as a historic church, maintains several valuable historical collections. At Bethlehem, Pa., are found the "Archives" of the church, including valuable manuscripts and rare printed volumes, the Malin Library of Moravian Literature, in which are gathered over 1,350 books dealing with the history and interests of the church, and the collection in the Harvey Memorial Library. The Moravian Historical Society, organized in 1857, has its library and museum in the historic Whitefield house, at Nazareth, Pa.

EVANGELICAL UNITY OF BOHEMIAN AND MORAVIAN BRETHREN IN NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. The data given represent 41 active organizations, all reported as being in the State of Texas.

The membership of this denomination comprises all baptized persons, including infants, on the church register.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	41	14	27	(1)	(1)
Members, number.....	5,330	1,137	4,193	21.3	78.7
Average membership per church	130	81	165		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,622	547	2,075	20.9	79.1
Female.....	2,708	590	2,118	21.8	78.2
Males per 100 females.....	95.8	92.7	98.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,620	320	1,300	19.8	80.2
13 years and over.....	3,576	782	2,794	21.9	78.1
Age not reported.....	134	35	99	26.1	73.9
Percent under 13 years ²	31.2	29.0	31.8		
Church edifices, number.....	22	2	20	(1)	(1)
Value—number reporting.....	21	2	19	(1)	(1)
Amount reported.....	\$86,250	\$11,700	\$74,550	13.6	86.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$82,850	\$11,700	\$71,150	14.1	85.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,400		\$3,400		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$4,107	\$5,850	\$3,924		
Debt—number reporting.....	7	1	6	(1)	(1)
Amount reported.....	\$5,601	\$250	\$5,351	4.5	95.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	1		1		(1)
Parsonages, number.....	6		6		(1)
Value—number reporting.....	5		5		(1)
Amount reported.....	\$11,800		\$11,800		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	38	11	27	(1)	(1)
Amount reported.....	\$10,083	\$1,911	\$8,172	19.0	81.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,551	\$1,172	\$5,379	17.0	82.1
All other salaries.....	\$33		\$33		(1)
Repairs and improvements.....	\$460	\$115	\$335	25.6	74.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$827	\$127	\$700	15.4	84.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,340	\$232	\$1,108	17.3	82.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$509	\$103	\$316	37.9	62.1
Home missions.....	\$78	\$18	\$60	(1)	(1)
Foreign missions.....	\$80	\$18	\$62	(1)	(1)
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$185	\$30	\$149	19.5	80.5
All other purposes.....	\$30		\$30		(1)
Average expenditure per church.....	\$265	\$174	\$303		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	27	7	20	(1)	(1)
Officers and teachers.....	325	77	248	23.7	76.3
Scholars.....	1,089	343	1,340	20.3	79.7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	1	2	(1)	(1)
Officers and teachers.....	13	5	8	(1)	(1)
Scholars.....	123	58	65	47.2	52.8

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. A number of Bohemian and Moravian churches organized in 1915 but not shown as a separate body in 1916, united with this denomination prior to the census of 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	41	34	23	15
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	7	11	8	-----
Percent.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number	5,330	5,241	1,714	771
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	89	3,527	943	-----
Percent.....	1.7	205.8	122.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	130	154	75	51
Church edifices, number	22	18	13	8
Value—number reporting.....	21	18	13	8
Amount reported.....	\$86,250	\$76,700	\$19,720	\$18,750
Average value per church.....	\$4,107	\$4,261	\$1,517	\$1,719
Debt—number reporting.....	7	2	1	-----
Amount reported.....	\$5,601	\$3,900	\$250	-----
Parsonages, number	6	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	5	4	3	2
Amount reported.....	\$11,800	\$12,000	\$3,950	\$700
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	38	34	23	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10,083	\$12,023	\$5,499	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,551	\$10,517	\$4,669	-----
All other salaries.....	\$333			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$450			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$827			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,340	\$1,506	\$830	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$509			
Home missions.....	\$78			
Foreign missions.....	\$80			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$185	\$354	\$239	-----
All other purposes.....	\$30			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$265			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	27	24	15	2
Officers and teachers.....	325	160	62	6
Scholars.....	1,689	1,708	565	97

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

This denomination traces its origin to the Unity of Brethren (Unitas Fratrum) which was organized in 1457 at Kunwald, Bohemia, by the spiritual followers of the Czech martyr and reformer, Jan Hus. This Unity brought the Reformation to Bohemia and Moravia in which 90 percent became Protestant.

During the antireformation the Unity was prohibited in Bohemia and Moravia. In 1628 there were 36,000 families led into exile by their bishop, John Amos Comenius. Their descendants organized the first branch of the Renewed Unity in 1722 at Herrnhut, Saxony, Germany. They were known best as the Moravian Church.

Many members remained in Bohemia awaiting, as the hidden seed, the day of freedom. They suffered many persecutions and were preserved only through God's grace. The freedom came through the Toleration Patent, but only to the Lutherans and Reformed; 90,000 joined these two churches, but they differed only in name; the spirit remained the same.

After 1850 the members of these churches emigrated to Texas. There they organized the second branch of the Renewed Unity, December 29, 1903, under the leadership of Rev. A. Chlumský and Rev. H. Juren—the Evangelical Unity

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. Jos. Barton, president, Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America, Granger, Tex.

of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America, Granger, Tex. The third branch is the Evangelical Czech-Brethren Church organized in Czechoslovakia in 1918. The fourth branch is composed of the three independent churches in Iowa organized by Rev. F. Kun. The fifth branch is composed of members of the different Protestant churches whose ancestors were members of the ancient Unity and who consider the old Unity their spiritual mother. Representatives of all five branches met for the first time at Watertown, Wis., for a friendly conference, August 5-7, 1938.

The progress of the Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America is shown through organizations as follows: *Mutual Aid Society* organized, 1905; the Sunday School Union was formed, 1910; the Hus Memorial School, for the education of Sunday school teachers, was established in 1914 by Rev. J. Hegar and Rev. J. Barton and now has over 400 graduates; an Independent Unity, organized in Texas by Rev. A. Motyčka, joined the Union in 1919 and the name of the church was changed to its present name; the Hus Memorial Home was founded in 1924 in Temple, Tex., and became the home of the Hus School.

DOCTRINE

This church believes in the Holy Trinity. Jesus Christ is the Master and we are brethren. Matt. 23: 8. The Holy Bible is the only rule of faith and life. The confession of the old Unity of Brethren as expressed in their catechism published in 1608 is our confession, and also the confessions of the Lutheran and Reformed churches. This church abides by the rule: In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty. It has infant and adult baptism. Only those who are confirmed and confess Jesus Christ as their personal Savior are accepted as members and may take part at the Lord's Supper. There is open communion with all Christians. The ministers are ordained only after graduation from a recognized theological seminary. The ministers must be members of the Unity.

ORGANIZATION

The Unity has a representative form of government. The synod is the highest authority, except in matters of faith in which the teachings of the Bible rule. The synod consists of delegates (1 for every 50 members), ministers, and members of the Synod Committee. Only delegates vote. All important decisions become law, only if approved by the congregations within 30 days. [Referendum.] The Synod meets every 2 years on July 6, the anniversary of the death of Jan Hus, the spiritual founder of the Unity. The Synod Committee, consisting of five members, is in charge of the affairs of the church between the synod meetings.

The congregations own and take care of their churches and other property, and also elect their ministers, whom they support. Usually six elders are elected in the annual meeting to look after the needs of the congregation.

WORK

The preaching is done as often as circumstances will permit, as every congregation is self-supporting. In the smaller congregations read services supplement the preaching. The teaching of religion begins at home. Sunday schools are established in every congregation. Most of the teachers are graduates of the Hus School. The confirmation is preceded by a special training in the Bible and catechism, the one published by the old Unity in 1608. The Hus School meets for 8 weeks once or twice a year. The theological students may study in approved schools.

The Unity publishes a monthly paper, the Brethren Journal. The Sunday School Union publishes the Sunday School as a part of the Brethren Journal. The Hus School former students publish the Czech-Moravian Youth. The church has published the catechism, the stories of the Bible, and the church constitution. The Hus Union published a prayer book and a collection of poems for Mother's Day.

Benevolences are taken care of by freewill offerings, by the Ladies Aid Society, and the Mutual Aid Society. The mission work is supported by the churches and the Sunday schools. The different funds are increased by freewill offerings which take care of different needs of the church as follows: Brethren fund; students' fund; pension fund; mission fund; Hus School fund; building fund of the Hus Home; and church building fund.

There are 6,000 members in 41 congregations and missions, 24 churches, and 5 ministers; 350 Ladies Aid Society members; 939 Mutual Aid Society members; and 400 graduates of the Hus School.

BOHEMIAN AND MORAVIAN BRETHREN CHURCHES

STATISTICS

The three churches of the Bohemian and Moravian Brethren reported in 1936 were all rural churches, in the State of Iowa. The total membership was 285, comprising 145 males and 140 females, all of whom were over 13 years of age. No debt was reported on any of the church edifices. One parsonage was reported which was owned in common by the three churches reporting.

The membership of this denomination comprises all communicants on the church registers.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—The table following presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3	3	3
Members, number.....	285	303	320
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	—18	—17	—
Percent.....	—5.9	—5.3	—
Average membership per church.....	95	101	107
Church edifices, number.....	3	3	3
Value—number reporting.....	3	3	3
Amount reported.....	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$9,000
Average value per church.....	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$3,000
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3	3
Amount reported.....	\$3,460	\$2,626	\$1,847
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,678		
All other salaries.....	\$127		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,191	\$2,148	\$1,632
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$237		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$91		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$56		
Home missions.....	\$40	\$478	\$315
Foreign missions.....	\$40		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,153	\$875	\$616
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3	3
Officers and teachers.....	15	17	14
Scholars.....	200	318	348

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In 1858 a group of six families, formerly members of the Reformed Church of Bohemia, under the leadership of Rev. Francis Kun, organized the First Bohemian and Moravian Church, in College Township, Linn County, Iowa. After some years, in 1892, another church of the same antecedents was formed in Monroe Township, Johnson County, and 3 years later still another in Putnam Township, Linn County; the three churches are served by one pastor and the parsonage is held by them as common property.

¹ This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Rev. Francis Pokorny, D. D., pastor, Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

While claiming the same origin as the Moravian Church in America and the Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren, these churches are not ecclesiastically connected with either of these bodies. They hold friendly relations with the Presbyterian and the Reformed Bohemian churches of the Northwest and East, and enter into accord with them in movements for education and missionary work, in these respects affiliating especially with the Central West (Bohemian) Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The independent Bohemian and Moravian churches recognize the Helvetic and Westminster confessions of faith and use the Heidelberg and Westminster catechisms. They administer baptism to the children of believers, and to adults on profession of faith. The Lord's Supper is celebrated four times a year, according to the usage of the Reformed Church of Bohemia. Ministers are required to be sound in the faith and to have a college and seminary education.

The general polity is presbyterian. A board of six elders, with the pastor, has oversight in spiritual things, while temporal matters are in the hands of six trustees. They have Sunday schools and there is a Christian Endeavor Society whose membership consists of the young people of all three churches.





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CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES 1936

BULLETIN No. 27

METHODIST BODIES STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate statistics are given for each
of the 21 Methodist bodies

Prepared under the supervision of
Dr. T. F. MURPHY
Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

METHODIST BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Methodist churches of America, in common with those of England and other lands, trace their origin to a movement started in Oxford University in 1729, when John and Charles Wesley, George Whitefield, and a number of others began to meet for religious exercises. Finding as they read the Bible that, as John Wesley expressed it, they "could not be saved without holiness, they followed after it, and incited others so to do." During the succeeding years the little company was derisively called "The Holy Club," "Bible Bigots," "Methodists," etc.; and this last term, intended to describe their methodical habits, seems to have been accepted by them almost immediately, as the movement they led soon became widely known as the "Methodist movement." The next step and its outcome are described by John Wesley as follows: "They saw likewise that men are justified before they are sanctified, but still holiness was their object. God then thrust them out to raise a holy people. * * * In the latter end of the year 1739, 8 or 10 persons came to me in London and desired that I would spend some time with them in prayer, and advise them how to flee from the wrath to come; this was the rise of the United Society."

About this time the Wesleys came into intimate relations with the Moravians, first on a visit to America¹ and subsequently in London and at their headquarters in Herrnhut, Saxony, and to the influence of these conferences may be traced much of the spiritual power of the new movement.

The three leaders, although ordained ministers of the Church of England, soon found themselves excluded from many of the pulpits of the Established Church on the ground that they were preachers of new doctrines, and they were obliged to hold their meetings in private houses, halls, barns, and in the fields. As converts were received they were organized into societies for worship, and as the work expanded class meetings were formed for the religious care and training of members. Then the circuit system was established, by which several congregations were grouped under the care of one lay preacher; the itinerancy came into existence, as the lay preachers were transferred from one appointment to another for greater efficiency; and finally, in 1744, the annual conference was instituted, in which Mr. Wesley met all his workers. Thus the principal distinctive features of the Methodist organization grew out of the necessities of the work.

As was natural, the doctrinal position accorded in the main with that of the Church of England, and the Articles of Religion were largely formulated from the Thirty-nine Articles of that church, although no formal creed was accepted save the Apostles' Creed. The stricter doctrines of Calvinism, predestination, and reprobation were cast aside, and the milder emphasis of Arminianism on repentance, faith, and holiness was accepted. As John Wesley said: "The first of these we count as it were the porch of religion; the next, the door; the third, religion itself." This acceptance of Arminianism caused a divergence, though not a permanent breach, between the Wesleys and Whitefield. Whitefield was Calvinistic, though not of the extreme type, and became identified with the Calvinistic Methodists, both the Welsh body and the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection. He afterwards withdrew from the leadership of the latter body and gave himself to general revival work in England and America.

¹ See Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 15.

Though the Wesleys lived and died in full ministerial relations with the Church of England, serious differences arose, as already noted, between that church and the Methodists. In 1745 John Wesley wrote that he was willing to make any concession which conscience would permit in order to live in harmony with the clergy of the Established Church, but he could not give up the doctrines he was preaching, dissolve the societies, suppress lay preaching, or cease to preach in the open air. For many years he refused to sanction the administration of the sacraments by any except those who had been ordained by a bishop in the apostolic succession, and he himself hesitated to assume authority to ordain; but the Bishop of London having refused to ordain ministers for the Methodist societies in America, which were left by the Revolutionary War without the sacraments, Wesley, in 1784, by the laying on of hands, appointed or ordained men and gave them authority to ordain others. He thus ordained Thomas Coke, D. C. L., who was already a presbyter of the Church of England, to be superintendent of the Methodist societies in America, and set apart for a similar purpose in Great Britain Alexander Mather, who had not been episcopally ordained.

The development of church government, while following the general lines laid down by Wesley, was somewhat different in England and America. In England the conference remained supreme and the superintendency was not emphasized. In America the superintendency was in fact an episcopacy which, while not corresponding exactly to the episcopacy of the Church of England, became a very decided factor in church life. In each country, but especially in America, considerable opposition has developed at different times in connection with some features of the parent body, and divisions have resulted. In every case, however, the general principles of the founders have been preserved and, notwithstanding the various separations, the Wesleyan Methodist Connection in England and the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States remain the strongest representatives of the movement initiated in Oxford nearly two centuries ago.

It is to be noted that the influence of the Methodist doctrine and church organization has not been confined to those bodies which have adopted the name Methodist, but has been manifest in the development of a number of bodies which use modified forms of the episcopal, presbyterial, and congregational systems. In the United States several bodies, including the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church (now one denomination), the United Brethren bodies, and particularly the large number of organizations emphasizing the doctrine of "holiness," or entire sanctification, claim to be true exponents of the doctrines of the Wesleys, while their polity is generally Methodist in type. On the other hand, the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, with whom Whitefield identified himself, were Presbyterian in polity, though Methodist in every other respect, as are the Wesleyan Methodist and some other Methodist churches in England and America.

STATISTICS

These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The denominations grouped as Methodists in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906, with the principal statistics as reported for the four census periods, are listed in the table following. For general convenience of reference the Negro bodies have been grouped together in 1936, as in 1926 and 1916. Since 1926 two new bodies have been added—the Apostolic Methodist Church and the Reformed New Congregational Methodist Church.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE METHODIST BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
1936								
Total.....	42,327	7,001,637	39,851	\$546,184,814	41,634	\$79,580,918	37,010	4,547,631
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	18,349	3,509,763	17,719	345,402,555	18,157	46,231,459	16,228	2,515,181
Methodist Protestant Church.....	1,498	148,288	1,419	12,533,926	1,463	1,704,717	1,331	121,983
Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America.....	565	22,017	514	1,006,235	553	668,597	520	40,987
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	91	12,395	87	2,043,250	90	253,732	85	13,337
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	11,454	2,061,683	10,740	137,567,532	11,300	21,558,363	9,374	1,261,966
Congregational Methodist Church.....	121	8,293	99	106,795	116	17,143	89	4,507
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	1,084	37,587	968	4,097,534	1,050	1,167,385	905	76,678
New Congregational Methodist Church.....	25	1,449	20	20,300	22	5,412	10	481
Holiness Methodist Church.....	3	239	3	5,000	3	608	9	339
Reformed Methodist Church.....	9	288	9	21,500	9	7,995	9	360
Apostolic Methodist Church.....	2	31					1	37
Reformed New Congregational Methodist Church.....	8	329	5	2,500	8	1,797	8	320
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	4,578	493,387	4,078	20,710,623	4,523	4,050,800	4,207	238,185
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,252	414,244	2,008	14,750,165	2,230	2,319,367	2,059	167,362
Colored Methodist Protestant Church.....	1	210					1	42
Union American Methodist Epis- copal Church.....	71	9,369	69	516,630	71	116,368	66	4,786
African Union Methodist Protes- tant Church.....	45	4,239	40	302,325	45	35,343	45	2,079
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,063	269,915	1,979	6,148,820	1,886	1,378,746	1,076	94,668
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church.....	54	5,035	53	283,100	54	18,400	54	3,715
Reformed Methodist Union Epis- copal Church.....	25	1,836	23	49,220	25	8,350	22	700
Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	29	1,064	18	16,789	23	7,259	17	400
1926								
Total.....	60,644	8,070,619	56,498	\$54,738,975	59,488	\$62,151,978	54,804	6,567,654
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	26,130	4,080,777	25,290	406,165,650	25,790	80,422,307	24,730	3,796,561
Methodist Protestant Church.....	2,239	192,171	2,094	10,817,278	2,160	3,137,211	1,917	173,438
Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America.....	619	21,910	555	1,804,719	585	773,981	561	34,314
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	80	11,990	79	1,076,800	80	326,598	78	15,190
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	18,006	2,487,604	16,443	161,988,430	17,798	41,651,150	15,525	1,802,464
Congregational Methodist Church.....	145	9,691	110	127,775	120	29,529	80	4,807
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	1,375	30,374	1,140	4,921,760	1,269	1,617,802	1,026	69,549
New Congregational Methodist Church.....	20	1,229	21	23,900	19	1,234	3	126
Holiness Methodist Church.....	7	450	7	18,500	7	2,073	7	531
Reformed Methodist Church.....	14	890	13	26,300	13	9,176	12	366
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,708	545,814	5,829	32,092,549	6,402	7,600,161	5,884	288,247
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,466	456,813	2,370	18,515,723	2,464	4,757,066	2,420	267,141
Colored Methodist Protestant Church.....	3	533	3	36,000	3	6,685	3	98
Union American Methodist Epis- copal Church.....	73	10,169	64	478,951	68	222,621	69	4,240
African Union Methodist Protes- tant Church.....	43	4,080	40	476,260	43	99,503	42	2,851
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,518	202,713	2,341	9,211,437	2,477	2,428,234	2,351	103,523
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church.....	48	4,538	45	184,075	44	37,601	42	2,882

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE METHODIST BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906—Continued

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
1926—Continued								
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church.....	25	2, 205	21	\$74, 800	24	\$17, 282	19	673
Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	26	1, 008	28	98, 050	27	11, 704	26	663
1916	65, 686	7, 166, 451	60, 932	317, 916, 402	64, 139	70, 887, 408	59, 191	6, 473, 500
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	20, 315	3, 717, 785	23, 134	215, 104, 014	23, 791	43, 993, 681	27, 549	3, 872, 264
Methodist Protestant Church.....	2, 473	186, 908	2, 266	7, 944, 467	2, 393	1, 509, 243	2, 081	177, 918
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	570	20, 778	514	787, 731	525	320, 294	500	29, 850
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	93	9, 353	91	820, 035	92	147, 695	90	14, 918
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	19, 184	2, 114, 479	17, 133	62, 428, 433	18, 751	17, 139, 398	16, 308	1, 688, 559
Congregational Methodist Church	197	12, 503	195	166, 932	139	13, 806	147	8, 034
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	1, 508	35, 291	1, 205	2, 236, 325	1, 426	772, 038	1, 150	58, 553
New Congregational Methodist Church.....	24	1, 256	18	14, 450	16	1, 372	6	302
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6, 633	548, 355	6, 232	14, 631, 792	6, 516	3, 413, 395	6, 084	311, 051
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2, 716	257, 169	2, 475	7, 591, 393	2, 641	1, 700, 737	2, 535	135, 102
Colored Methodist Protestant Church.....	26	1, 967	16	52, 733	23	12, 124	24	870
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church.....	67	3, 624	59	182, 305	65	40, 604	54	1, 982
African Union Methodist Protestant Church.....	58	3, 751	53	205, 825	53	47, 231	49	2, 813
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2, 621	245, 749	2, 490	5, 619, 862	2, 613	1, 736, 692	2, 541	167, 880
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church.....	47	3, 977	47	79, 325	41	13, 156	42	2, 505
African American Methodist Episcopal Church.....	28	1, 316	27	6, 286	28	13, 451	6	200
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church.....	27	2, 196	27	35, 500	26	3, 420	25	699
1906	64, 255	5, 749, 838	59, 077	229, 450, 996	-----	-----	55, 227	4, 472, 930
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	20, 742	2, 986, 154	27, 888	163, 357, 805	-----	-----	26, 865	2, 700, 742
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored).....	77	4, 347	59	170, 150	-----	-----	70	3, 372
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6, 606	494, 777	6, 295	11, 303, 489	-----	-----	6, 056	292, 689
African Union Methodist Protestant Church.....	69	5, 592	68	183, 697	-----	-----	66	5, 266
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2, 197	184, 542	2, 104	4, 833, 207	-----	-----	2, 060	107, 692
Methodist Protestant Church.....	2, 825	178, 544	2, 442	6, 053, 045	-----	-----	2, 118	141, 086
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	591	20, 043	480	637, 117	-----	-----	475	21, 463
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	17, 683	1, 638, 480	15, 859	37, 278, 424	-----	-----	13, 846	1, 040, 160
Congregational Methodist Church	324	14, 729	250	194, 275	-----	-----	181	8, 785
New Congregational Methodist Church.....	35	1, 782	33	27, 650	-----	-----	27	1, 298
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2, 365	172, 996	2, 204	3, 017, 849	-----	-----	2, 207	92, 457
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church (Colored).....	45	3, 050	41	37, 875	-----	-----	35	1, 508
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	96	7, 558	93	630, 700	-----	-----	91	13, 177
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	1, 541	32, 838	1, 140	1, 688, 745	-----	-----	1, 066	41, 443
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (Colored).....	57	4, 397	57	36, 965	-----	-----	54	1, 792

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this denomination persons are received into full membership upon public profession of faith (usually after 6 months' probation) and a pledge to conform to the discipline and rules of the church. Baptism is required and those baptized in infancy must publicly renew their vows.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	18,349	4,680	13,669	25.5	74.5
Members, number	3,509,763	2,057,012	1,452,751	58.6	41.4
Average membership per church	191	440	106		
Membership by sex:					
Male	1,300,508	758,076	550,832	57.9	42.1
Female	1,923,547	1,111,647	811,900	57.8	42.2
Sex not reported	276,708	186,089	90,019	67.5	32.5
Males per 100 females	68.1	68.2	67.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	237,451	132,179	105,272	55.7	44.3
13 years and over	2,870,106	1,685,257	1,184,849	58.7	41.3
Age not reported	402,206	239,576	162,630	59.6	40.4
Percent under 13 years ¹	7.6	7.3	8.2		
Church edifices, number	18,032	4,611	13,421	25.6	74.4
Value—number reporting	17,719	4,570	13,149	25.8	74.2
Amount reported	\$345,402,555	\$248,499,528	\$96,903,027	71.9	28.1
Constructed prior to 1936	\$340,930,574	\$245,868,146	\$95,062,428	72.1	27.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$4,471,981	\$2,631,382	\$1,840,599	58.8	41.2
Average value per church	\$19,493	\$54,376	\$7,370		
Debt—number reporting	3,814	2,261	1,553	59.0	41.0
Amount reported	\$42,863,553	\$38,533,300	\$4,330,253	89.9	10.1
Number reporting "no debt"	7,980	1,427	6,562	17.9	82.1
Parsonages, number	11,893	3,716	8,177	31.2	68.8
Value—number reporting	10,895	3,619	7,276	33.2	66.8
Amount reported	\$42,043,320	\$22,408,672	\$20,234,648	52.5	47.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	18,157	4,650	13,498	25.7	74.3
Amount reported	\$40,231,459	\$30,570,501	\$15,680,958	66.1	33.9
Pastors' salaries	\$15,075,088	\$8,200,027	\$7,409,061	52.3	47.7
All other salaries	\$5,260,414	\$3,968,000	\$1,282,324	75.6	24.4
Repairs and improvements	\$4,128,102	\$2,389,673	\$1,738,489	57.0	42.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$3,904,531	\$3,130,977	\$773,554	80.2	19.8
All other current expenses, including interest	\$8,766,943	\$6,723,737	\$2,043,206	76.7	23.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$645,041	\$654,287	\$200,754	69.2	30.8
Home missions	\$1,031,001	\$788,106	\$243,585	76.4	23.6
Foreign missions	\$1,284,000	\$978,458	\$305,602	76.2	23.8
To general headquarters for distribution	\$3,163,447	\$2,282,900	\$880,547	72.2	27.8
All other purposes	\$2,081,482	\$1,443,246	\$633,236	69.6	30.4
Average expenditure per church	\$2,546	\$6,562	\$1,160		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	16,228	4,462	11,766	27.5	72.5
Officers and teachers	310,760	139,423	180,337	43.6	56.4
Scholars	2,515,181	1,342,873	1,172,308	53.4	46.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3,213	1,116	2,097	34.7	65.3
Officers and teachers.....	29,677	12,490	17,187	42.1	57.9
Scholars.....	204,644	97,820	107,224	47.6	52.4
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	714	377	337	52.8	47.2
Officers and teachers.....	3,921	2,406	1,515	61.4	38.6
Scholars.....	44,340	31,217	13,123	70.4	29.6
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	119	40	79	33.6	66.4
Officers and teachers.....	1,380	683	647	51.4	48.6
Scholars.....	10,637	5,806	4,771	55.1	44.9

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	18,349	26,130	29,315	29,742
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-7,781	-8,185	-427	-----
Percent.....	-29.8	-10.9	-1.4	-----
Members, number.....	3,509,763	4,080,777	3,717,785	2,986,154
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-571,014	302,992	731,681	-----
Percent.....	-14.0	8.8	24.5	-----
Average membership per church.....	191	155	127	100
Church edifices, number.....	18,032	25,670	28,406	28,346
Value—number reporting.....	17,719	25,290	28,134	27,888
Amount reported.....	\$345,402,555	\$406,185,659	\$215,104,014	\$163,357,805
Average value per church.....	\$19,493	\$16,000	\$7,046	\$5,858
Debt—number reporting.....	3,814	5,064	6,332	4,002
Amount reported.....	\$42,863,553	\$42,749,854	\$16,615,195	\$8,640,273
Parsonages, number.....	11,803	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	10,895	13,065	14,262	12,215
Amount reported.....	\$42,643,320	\$60,724,434	\$34,751,557	\$25,508,417
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	18,157	25,790	28,701	-----
Amount reported.....	\$46,231,459	\$69,422,307	\$43,993,681	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$15,675,698	\$68,949,285	\$32,816,205	-----
All other salaries.....	\$5,250,414			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,128,102			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,904,531			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8,766,943			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$945,041	\$20,462,262	\$11,099,675	-----
Home missions.....	\$1,031,601			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$1,284,000			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,163,447			-----
All other purposes.....	\$2,081,482			-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$10,760	\$77,801	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,546	\$3,467	\$1,528	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10,228	24,780	27,549	26,809
Officers and teachers.....	319,760	382,043	301,049	351,312
Scholars.....	2,515,181	3,796,561	3,872,264	2,700,742

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Methodist Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table

4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Methodist Episcopal Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	18,349	4,680	13,669	3,509,763	2,057,012	1,452,751
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	211	30	181	19,724	8,273	11,451
New Hampshire.....	108	22	86	13,435	7,933	5,502
Vermont.....	119	11	108	14,432	6,452	8,980
Massachusetts.....	204	186	108	80,722	66,636	14,086
Rhode Island.....	22	17	5	8,209	7,459	750
Connecticut.....	145	67	78	39,202	27,328	11,904
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	1,505	396	1,109	301,458	186,025	115,433
New Jersey.....	550	326	224	124,223	86,348	37,875
Pennsylvania.....	1,825	555	1,270	415,319	282,128	133,191
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	1,505	371	1,134	377,822	235,583	142,239
Indiana.....	1,148	247	901	252,803	134,454	118,349
Illinois.....	1,244	333	911	288,736	161,929	126,807
Michigan.....	828	214	612	142,141	92,595	49,546
Wisconsin.....	472	110	362	70,440	40,053	30,387
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	398	110	288	73,307	47,438	25,869
Iowa.....	931	138	793	204,047	88,182	115,865
Missouri.....	371	94	277	64,568	34,844	29,664
North Dakota.....	145	12	133	14,373	6,243	8,130
South Dakota.....	182	15	167	23,928	9,808	14,090
Nebraska.....	470	64	406	85,124	30,874	54,250
Kansas.....	635	100	535	140,792	60,835	73,957
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	136	26	110	25,542	10,152	15,390
Maryland.....	652	100	552	95,101	41,507	53,534
District of Columbia.....	34	34		18,129	18,129	
Virginia.....	176	28	148	14,637	4,532	10,105
West Virginia.....	664	86	578	71,242	38,772	37,470
North Carolina.....	204	44	160	19,225	7,512	11,713
South Carolina.....	227	53	174	28,527	7,998	20,529
Georgia.....	201	58	143	18,137	8,573	9,564
Florida.....	134	61	73	18,105	14,587	3,518
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	206	42	164	23,848	10,051	13,797
Tennessee.....	330	63	267	37,453	18,257	19,196
Alabama.....	174	33	141	15,031	4,200	10,831
Mississippi.....	188	32	156	17,497	5,127	12,370
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	68	21	47	4,249	1,876	2,373
Louisiana.....	122	39	83	12,243	6,112	6,131
Oklahoma.....	222	49	173	48,137	26,373	21,764
Texas.....	210	66	144	26,986	17,173	9,813
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	110	16	94	13,288	7,280	5,062
Idaho.....	63	18	45	11,005	6,590	4,415
Wyoming.....	33	0	27	6,147	2,010	3,531
Colorado.....	148	47	101	36,932	25,938	11,594
New Mexico.....	24	14	10	2,363	1,733	630
Arizona.....	28	17	11	6,889	4,252	1,137
Utah.....	14	8	6	2,021	1,032	389
Nevada.....	10	2	8	927	472	455
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	232	80	152	40,078	27,680	13,298
Oregon.....	178	49	129	28,568	18,818	9,790
California.....	455	272	183	113,241	96,824	16,417

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,309,508	1,923,547	276,708	68.1	16,228	319,760	2,615,181
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	6,018	11,871	1,835	50.7	175	2,295	15,078
New Hampshire.....	4,324	7,700	1,411	56.2	90	1,171	8,202
Vermont.....	5,326	8,405	701	63.4	103	1,333	8,358
Massachusetts.....	29,778	45,136	5,808	60.0	282	6,236	40,865
Rhode Island.....	3,581	4,628	77.4	77.4	22	554	3,896
Connecticut.....	11,257	18,165	9,870	62.0	132	2,689	10,877
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	111,913	165,024	24,521	67.8	1,379	25,799	194,582
New Jersey.....	44,793	68,367	11,033	65.5	531	12,266	90,345
Pennsylvania.....	158,521	226,005	30,193	70.0	1,044	40,330	336,603
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	145,627	206,088	26,107	70.7	1,310	29,683	270,240
Indiana.....	98,300	137,285	17,209	71.6	1,072	21,815	171,858
Illinois.....	107,130	158,192	23,408	67.7	1,150	25,063	197,237
Michigan.....	51,543	77,492	13,106	66.5	738	14,082	125,546
Wisconsin.....	25,602	37,809	6,029	70.4	419	6,553	43,946
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	28,341	39,016	5,950	72.6	355	6,003	44,300
Iowa.....	72,201	107,247	24,599	67.3	856	17,345	132,839
Missouri.....	23,305	34,040	7,100	68.6	325	6,067	45,131
North Dakota.....	5,605	8,164	604	68.7	118	1,517	9,861
South Dakota.....	9,619	13,890	419	69.3	102	2,858	18,497
Nebraska.....	33,032	48,080	3,412	70.0	457	8,863	65,067
Kansas.....	54,482	79,820	6,490	68.3	583	14,140	109,642
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	9,278	14,002	2,262	60.3	125	2,700	21,553
Maryland.....	32,993	51,303	10,805	64.3	531	9,718	70,302
District of Columbia.....	5,782	10,652	1,655	54.3	33	1,080	11,500
Virginia.....	5,410	8,405	822	64.4	125	1,525	10,582
West Virginia.....	27,579	39,717	3,646	70.2	462	8,245	63,388
North Carolina.....	7,313	10,472	1,455	69.9	175	1,035	13,682
South Carolina.....	11,532	16,846	149	68.5	166	2,411	12,258
Georgia.....	6,830	10,827	480	63.1	139	1,762	9,001
Florida.....	6,499	10,559	1,047	61.5	124	1,809	11,953
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	8,738	13,012	2,098	67.2	145	2,103	16,627
Tennessee.....	14,865	20,883	1,705	71.2	256	3,183	26,408
Alabama.....	6,037	8,435	550	71.6	138	1,438	8,066
Mississippi.....	6,858	10,335	804	66.4	147	1,558	7,555
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	1,515	2,723	11	55.0	61	726	2,890
Louisiana.....	4,458	7,785	57.3	57.3	105	1,165	6,057
Oklahoma.....	17,455	24,913	5,769	70.1	215	4,552	35,433
Texas.....	9,774	15,705	1,507	62.2	178	2,450	15,354
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	4,937	7,857	444	62.8	86	1,377	9,839
Idaho.....	3,622	5,460	1,923	66.3	59	1,128	8,921
Wyoming.....	2,535	3,528	84	71.9	29	551	4,229
Colorado.....	13,622	20,052	3,258	67.9	143	3,045	26,218
New Mexico.....	945	1,418	66.6	66.6	18	262	1,416
Arizona.....	1,885	2,680	824	70.3	27	551	4,975
Utah.....	769	1,252	61.4	61.4	14	187	1,243
Nevada.....	302	625	48.3	48.3	10	126	1,068
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	14,525	23,295	3,158	62.4	221	4,169	32,540
Oregon.....	9,553	15,274	3,771	65.5	108	3,088	23,145
California.....	41,616	62,478	9,147	66.6	425	10,217	91,679

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926
United States.....	18,349	26,130	29,315	29,742	3,509,763	4,080,777
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	211	289	338	311	19,724	22,938
New Hampshire.....	108	132	152	142	13,435	14,018
Vermont.....	119	153	200	215	14,432	16,950
Massachusetts.....	294	363	396	412	80,722	84,929
Rhode Island.....	22	39	42	43	8,209	9,304
Connecticut.....	145	171	198	206	39,292	38,139
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	1,505	1,930	2,126	2,193	301,453	345,307
New Jersey.....	550	671	672	633	124,223	141,244
Pennsylvania.....	1,825	2,167	2,327	2,369	415,319	452,145
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	1,505	2,108	2,334	2,398	377,822	434,905
Indiana.....	1,148	1,449	1,636	1,724	252,803	288,181
Illinois.....	1,244	1,723	1,944	2,021	288,736	333,280
Michigan.....	826	1,093	1,279	1,308	142,141	165,064
Wisconsin.....	472	618	706	829	70,440	78,143
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	398	503	638	634	73,307	71,897
Iowa.....	931	1,102	1,376	1,576	204,047	206,680
Missouri.....	371	690	854	1,001	64,508	93,772
North Dakota.....	145	211	278	233	14,373	14,706
South Dakota.....	182	236	292	291	23,928	20,514
Nebraska.....	470	560	712	744	85,124	92,820
Kansas.....	635	1,028	1,200	1,295	140,792	177,165
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	136	192	209	207	25,542	20,351
Maryland.....	652	936	973	963	95,101	113,425
District of Columbia.....	34	40	40	37	18,129	16,910
Virginia.....	176	306	321	314	14,637	22,841
West Virginia.....	664	1,039	1,062	968	71,242	94,161
North Carolina.....	204	372	387	357	19,225	26,895
South Carolina.....	227	398	407	393	28,527	47,749
Georgia.....	201	348	348	348	18,137	26,126
Florida.....	134	223	203	152	18,105	19,748
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	206	350	394	423	23,848	31,003
Tennessee.....	330	693	729	781	37,453	60,651
Alabama.....	174	349	361	368	15,031	24,283
Mississippi.....	188	528	553	559	17,497	41,254
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	68	170	213	246	4,240	10,452
Louisiana.....	122	244	256	264	12,243	19,515
Oklahoma.....	222	348	420	476	48,137	51,304
Texas.....	210	550	557	561	26,086	42,959
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	110	168	227	126	13,238	14,972
Idaho.....	63	93	121	81	11,005	12,788
Wyoming.....	33	53	50	28	6,147	6,923
Colorado.....	148	217	236	220	36,932	46,974
New Mexico.....	24	45	77	61	2,363	3,914
Arizona.....	28	34	39	34	5,889	4,937
Utah.....	14	16	29	30	2,021	2,198
Nevada.....	10	20	20	18	927	1,084
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	232	332	406	394	40,978	48,140
Oregon.....	178	220	296	260	28,598	32,135
California.....	455	593	651	495	113,241	116,974

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	3,717,785	2,986,154	237,451	2,870,108	402,206	7.6
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	22,551	20,087	617	16,816	2,201	3.5
New Hampshire.....	13,574	12,529	570	11,796	1,069	4.6
Vermont.....	16,808	17,471	583	12,774	1,075	4.4
Massachusetts.....	75,966	61,626	3,219	73,147	4,356	4.2
Rhode Island.....	7,801	6,636	352	7,008	240	4.4
Connecticut.....	36,181	32,878	753	30,682	7,552	2.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	328,250	261,919	11,412	252,901	37,145	4.3
New Jersey.....	131,211	106,505	5,609	104,100	14,514	5.1
Pennsylvania.....	427,509	318,911	26,229	346,201	42,889	7.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	399,045	317,554	28,554	309,420	45,330	8.6
Indiana.....	261,228	210,593	21,418	209,303	28,082	9.5
Illinois.....	287,031	235,002	19,781	286,269	28,686	7.0
Michigan.....	144,094	114,326	7,633	118,069	16,409	6.1
Wisconsin.....	69,831	54,817	3,045	59,917	7,478	4.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	50,578	46,351	2,626	65,504	5,177	3.9
Iowa.....	199,036	156,576	12,851	190,883	39,313	7.4
Missouri.....	94,379	86,334	5,242	50,847	8,419	9.3
North Dakota.....	13,479	10,033	1,551	12,284	1,198	7.2
South Dakota.....	21,429	15,486	1,626	20,825	1,608	6.0
Nebraska.....	81,879	62,536	6,358	74,362	4,404	7.9
Kansas.....	151,348	108,097	13,629	117,172	9,991	10.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	28,004	24,269	1,554	21,563	2,425	6.7
Maryland.....	112,853	95,207	6,749	74,631	13,721	8.3
District of Columbia.....	13,086	11,019	808	13,124	4,137	6.2
Virginia.....	22,526	18,578	1,411	11,111	2,115	11.3
West Virginia.....	82,551	61,641	6,037	54,455	10,700	10.1
North Carolina.....	20,894	20,805	1,847	15,027	2,351	10.9
South Carolina.....	52,568	54,097	4,364	22,796	1,367	16.1
Georgia.....	28,749	28,579	3,099	13,776	1,262	18.4
Florida.....	12,418	8,287	1,734	15,078	1,293	10.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	30,147	30,158	2,296	17,201	4,351	11.8
Tennessee.....	56,484	46,180	2,022	27,957	6,574	9.5
Alabama.....	26,933	20,450	2,132	11,460	1,439	16.7
Mississippi.....	45,482	50,695	2,828	13,732	937	17.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	12,419	12,669	808	3,621	20	14.4
Louisiana.....	18,311	16,763	1,237	9,938	1,068	11.1
Oklahoma.....	40,148	23,300	5,397	32,029	10,711	14.4
Texas.....	42,003	30,228	2,844	21,736	2,406	11.6
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	12,615	5,819	803	10,689	1,746	7.0
Idaho.....	11,373	5,313	613	8,423	1,069	6.8
Wyoming.....	4,293	1,612	313	5,530	304	5.4
Colorado.....	38,634	24,830	3,442	29,592	3,898	10.4
New Mexico.....	4,385	3,513	196	1,801	276	9.4
Arizona.....	3,712	1,734	387	4,030	963	8.7
Utah.....	1,848	1,537	153	1,746	122	8.1
Nevada.....	777	618	38	889		4.1
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	40,020	20,347	1,866	32,731	6,381	5.4
Oregon.....	27,806	18,681	1,605	22,152	4,841	6.8
California.....	84,642	50,985	7,086	91,270	14,885	7.2

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR-SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	19,349	18,032	17,710	\$345,402,555	3,814	\$42,863,553	10,895	\$42,643,320
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	211	208	206	1,692,000	27	107,098	130	398,390
New Hampshire.....	103	107	104	1,330,300	17	101,095	70	255,400
Vermont.....	119	116	115	1,135,165	13	28,765	75	257,500
Massachusetts.....	204	289	285	12,401,623	92	1,398,733	221	1,208,980
Rhode Island.....	22	22	22	953,000	8	109,144	17	112,800
Connecticut.....	145	145	142	6,153,225	51	682,455	117	819,325
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	1,505	1,486	1,464	45,103,895	383	5,757,615	1,005	5,383,543
New Jersey.....	550	548	539	16,679,186	204	1,803,208	393	2,425,798
Pennsylvania.....	1,825	1,810	1,768	51,314,391	476	6,474,382	958	5,584,006
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	1,505	1,463	1,453	31,680,237	239	4,200,042	804	3,450,140
Indiana.....	1,148	1,144	1,123	19,653,595	198	2,177,050	670	2,027,385
Illinois.....	1,244	1,234	1,209	34,056,032	236	5,064,263	771	3,267,900
Michigan.....	826	817	803	16,520,592	180	2,378,224	481	1,722,948
Wisconsin.....	472	464	461	7,259,343	107	910,628	276	1,089,550
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	398	388	388	6,472,850	95	572,362	230	830,950
Iowa.....	931	920	898	12,433,050	120	817,860	646	2,180,388
Missouri.....	371	365	355	4,779,931	60	647,523	205	555,225
North Dakota.....	145	140	134	932,400	13	34,654	38	249,050
South Dakota.....	182	180	178	1,951,730	31	119,013	122	316,950
Nebraska.....	470	464	457	5,596,000	87	491,434	363	1,061,830
Kansas.....	635	621	608	9,614,100	120	1,109,441	450	1,261,259
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	130	135	134	2,238,200	26	106,212	86	371,450
Maryland.....	652	642	629	9,355,170	174	1,401,420	367	1,468,488
District of Columbia.....	34	34	33	2,581,755	20	642,502	28	307,500
Virginia.....	173	171	165	801,800	27	48,280	78	198,000
West Virginia.....	604	633	630	5,309,031	55	250,608	243	1,024,150
North Carolina.....	204	202	195	794,847	23	24,257	74	135,860
South Carolina.....	227	223	218	749,716	26	35,005	80	114,400
Georgia.....	201	198	191	720,340	27	27,098	76	119,900
Florida.....	134	131	130	2,261,502	35	338,864	67	256,070
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	206	198	196	1,436,500	27	86,368	90	304,050
Tennessee.....	330	310	306	2,225,108	37	250,255	113	281,975
Alabama.....	174	174	165	486,494	27	56,244	64	65,590
Mississippi.....	183	186	180	534,002	35	38,530	88	92,260
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	68	67	65	317,478	16	38,416	39	47,600
Louisiana.....	122	119	116	686,890	41	43,621	78	110,300
Oklahoma.....	222	214	213	8,800,795	51	855,515	104	380,100
Texas.....	210	202	199	1,431,201	54	125,658	128	261,350
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	110	107	106	901,150	13	50,875	67	189,400
Idaho.....	63	63	62	721,750	18	45,797	48	131,300
Wyoming.....	33	33	33	348,000	12	38,572	25	79,550
Colorado.....	143	141	141	2,141,000	41	433,040	107	286,250
New Mexico.....	24	23	23	223,600	4	10,420	14	37,450
Arizona.....	23	26	25	477,530	8	70,275	19	60,800
Utah.....	14	14	14	242,600	3	9,860	12	42,850
Nevada.....	10	10	10	103,000	3	41,410	8	25,000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	232	226	223	2,465,020	60	347,249	168	366,400
Oregon.....	178	169	168	1,910,347	33	165,263	116	270,750
California.....	455	432	431	12,244,730	172	2,248,635	315	1,029,630

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	18,349	18,157	\$46,231,459	\$15,875,688	\$5,250,414	\$4,128,162
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	211	208	320,401	147,081	26,265	36,822
New Hampshire.....	108	107	191,175	93,072	18,299	14,549
Vermont.....	119	118	181,903	82,929	14,732	15,455
Massachusetts.....	294	292	1,375,137	430,463	177,430	118,689
Rhode Island.....	22	22	143,421	39,578	19,567	12,830
Connecticut.....	145	145	725,492	235,518	86,058	63,411
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	1,505	1,501	5,849,972	1,754,280	672,223	405,745
New Jersey.....	550	549	2,325,127	732,903	306,904	196,149
Pennsylvania.....	1,825	1,822	6,089,279	1,789,681	687,009	560,153
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	1,505	1,476	4,324,846	1,342,608	519,614	381,647
Indiana.....	1,148	1,138	2,509,688	890,261	274,865	250,451
Illinois.....	1,244	1,237	3,603,304	1,172,103	408,191	409,958
Michigan.....	826	820	2,221,381	741,458	259,018	244,384
Wisconsin.....	472	471	972,697	388,488	96,025	97,840
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	398	395	905,646	352,908	119,725	82,931
Iowa.....	931	919	1,911,437	789,255	207,660	192,000
Missouri.....	371	371	692,000	263,865	80,876	51,078
North Dakota.....	145	141	178,359	83,089	17,117	15,186
South Dakota.....	182	176	260,506	115,947	24,456	18,181
Nebraska.....	470	469	948,026	397,972	90,501	74,938
Kansas.....	635	621	1,401,764	646,561	171,792	101,152
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	136	131	341,421	126,963	37,325	30,424
Maryland.....	652	650	1,385,941	481,372	149,223	142,446
District of Columbia.....	34	34	387,842	77,266	52,190	26,397
Virginia.....	176	174	116,404	60,778	8,914	12,048
West Virginia.....	664	662	603,809	283,066	77,370	76,458
North Carolina.....	204	203	126,008	59,634	12,054	13,559
South Carolina.....	227	225	152,059	83,275	16,624	16,612
Georgia.....	201	200	89,938	43,044	11,168	8,064
Florida.....	134	133	270,198	88,697	31,430	34,729
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	206	203	226,818	101,278	23,782	23,300
Tennessee.....	330	319	352,781	117,701	35,593	31,117
Alabama.....	174	171	67,852	37,664	4,700	8,443
Mississippi.....	188	185	95,953	51,577	9,359	9,122
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	68	67	48,905	22,365	3,150	4,293
Louisiana.....	122	121	108,125	54,080	10,778	11,572
Oklahoma.....	222	217	503,626	195,868	58,544	33,060
Texas.....	210	207	286,008	118,757	27,487	24,386
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	110	109	191,901	75,962	15,699	33,665
Idaho.....	63	62	121,690	51,139	11,767	13,206
Wyoming.....	33	32	67,652	32,894	5,277	10,800
Colorado.....	148	147	388,324	147,967	37,731	25,738
New Mexico.....	24	24	20,832	13,825	2,082	3,061
Arizona.....	28	28	70,111	30,866	7,083	5,592
Utah.....	14	14	24,546	12,307	3,273	1,348
Nevada.....	10	10	20,988	8,860	975	1,278
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	232	228	480,090	185,581	49,253	41,824
Oregon.....	178	170	311,458	124,886	33,074	23,938
California.....	455	443	2,057,001	607,284	287,262	109,674

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$3,804,531	\$8,766,943	\$945,041	\$1,031,691	\$1,284,060	\$3,163,447	\$2,081,492
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	10,503	61,934	6,917	2,506	2,411	15,004	10,058
New Hampshire.....	7,212	34,203	2,901	2,796	3,023	10,256	6,804
Vermont.....	11,689	30,366	2,556	2,659	2,618	10,712	8,287
Massachusetts.....	72,306	383,823	25,187	19,525	24,930	72,696	50,028
Rhode Island.....	6,726	37,478	2,450	2,963	2,487	10,766	8,567
Connecticut.....	69,973	166,616	19,972	12,609	13,084	34,645	22,706
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	481,357	1,200,280	110,754	131,847	258,216	447,908	387,362
New Jersey.....	198,877	534,081	41,944	41,212	42,166	156,570	73,361
Pennsylvania.....	509,487	1,360,193	112,021	130,179	144,495	526,330	269,731
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	379,255	840,996	80,586	124,995	140,489	337,037	168,609
Indiana.....	235,952	395,565	74,570	51,927	68,898	154,839	106,349
Illinois.....	334,356	640,003	94,408	77,162	81,510	247,140	143,473
Michigan.....	220,953	376,578	47,721	40,793	43,940	140,618	105,108
Wisconsin.....	51,195	139,201	13,590	16,229	21,495	58,328	40,303
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	85,687	191,390	17,397	22,584	25,895	58,300	38,763
Iowa.....	96,341	269,122	22,723	51,723	61,009	115,789	105,755
Missouri.....	80,799	111,713	13,090	13,609	15,204	38,491	24,375
North Dakota.....	6,265	28,106	1,972	3,650	5,124	10,990	6,870
South Dakota.....	7,632	30,710	2,712	3,985	10,075	12,342	15,467
Nebraska.....	53,001	173,323	17,768	21,787	24,509	49,196	44,441
Kansas.....	84,075	236,090	22,183	36,241	48,236	84,578	70,856
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	20,685	63,650	5,843	9,230	11,515	19,330	16,456
Maryland.....	147,928	230,709	42,408	25,082	25,067	83,583	58,125
District of Columbia.....	74,283	74,668	10,637	9,727	8,754	32,301	21,624
Virginia.....	5,550	14,006	1,830	1,483	1,249	4,093	4,353
West Virginia.....	53,157	98,107	11,619	12,139	12,869	42,698	26,318
North Carolina.....	7,951	14,416	2,569	1,120	516	8,179	6,110
South Carolina.....	3,123	8,471	2,493	3,453	1,392	11,857	4,859
Georgia.....	3,720	7,528	2,195	1,051	1,348	6,300	4,590
Florida.....	32,107	34,925	4,237	4,056	4,435	28,263	7,409
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	15,171	23,868	7,407	5,121	6,014	8,803	11,894
Tennessee.....	70,374	44,214	15,275	3,917	3,900	16,966	13,754
Alabama.....	4,906	4,211	1,266	890	591	2,997	2,284
Mississippi.....	7,346	5,471	1,567	1,863	1,331	4,418	3,899
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	6,549	5,774	917	619	539	1,178	3,512
Louisiana.....	7,744	10,301	2,382	1,740	1,164	4,208	4,150
Oklahoma.....	33,056	92,971	9,085	15,061	17,045	26,014	22,322
Texas.....	27,703	36,181	0,457	4,738	4,047	17,339	18,913
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	7,454	27,312	3,060	3,450	2,693	15,040	7,536
Idaho.....	5,065	19,987	798	2,526	1,716	9,120	6,375
Wyoming.....	1,930	7,645	694	728	1,028	4,115	2,543
Colorado.....	42,065	78,973	3,922	9,026	8,134	18,984	15,784
New Mexico.....	887	4,215	330	970	40	914	508
Arizona.....	4,894	12,140	590	1,901	1,605	4,169	1,268
Utah.....	160	3,328	507	139	64	2,181	1,239
Nevada.....	2,070	4,626	60	269	208	682	1,954
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	30,662	75,963	8,570	16,275	18,769	28,920	24,914
Oregon.....	23,501	45,703	6,559	6,355	7,739	30,137	9,566
California.....	251,281	406,314	58,238	77,967	90,574	137,617	71,890

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	18,343	3,509,783	17,719	\$345,402,555	3,814	\$42,863,553	18,157	\$46,231,459	16,223	2,516,181
Alabama.....	86	0,953	86	188,385	6	21,630	84	24,863	59	4,155
Atlanta.....	76	9,905	76	343,050	12	4,661	76	42,454	59	4,738
Baltimore.....	324	74,133	324	8,614,190	104	1,768,607	323	1,294,008	276	56,821
Blue Ridge-Atlantic.....	120	10,445	118	208,172	6	6,885	126	45,616	109	8,766
California.....	181	28,969	175	3,177,350	54	368,335	177	557,854	163	22,883
Central Alabama.....	90	8,120	81	317,469	21	34,805	89	44,350	5	4,014
Central New York.....	238	53,102	262	4,983,120	60	422,820	265	749,151	241	30,099
Central Northwest.....	95	10,645	94	1,383,300	37	105,961	95	200,416	78	8,401
Central Pennsylvania.....	605	96,249	401	8,223,081	85	1,050,833	603	1,115,624	440	77,686
Central Tennessee.....	41	2,718	37	58,450	1	418	40	8,167	26	1,413
Central West.....	38	2,874	35	162,220	10	7,425	38	31,330	32	1,367
Colorado.....	142	36,125	137	2,103,000	30	430,790	141	370,765	138	25,493
Dakota.....	179	23,818	175	1,943,400	31	119,018	173	249,734	130	18,400
Delaware.....	168	25,463	157	1,814,945	69	242,925	168	256,775	136	14,704
Detroit.....	455	87,890	444	10,375,523	122	1,580,836	452	1,446,758	411	79,966
East German.....	31	3,402	30	655,000	9	135,650	31	116,980	28	2,063
East Tennessee.....	66	5,137	58	414,400	16	26,363	60	53,390	54	8,211
Eastern Swedish.....	24	3,510	23	495,200	15	75,570	24	88,135	21	2,187
Erie.....	352	61,852	339	6,347,075	54	405,834	352	817,037	306	53,378
Florida.....	61	2,607	48	201,657	5	12,596	50	10,217	45	1,394
Genesee.....	267	53,031	260	7,753,000	79	1,728,901	265	1,103,056	245	40,750
Georgia.....	50	3,478	53	248,000	3	8,000	58	21,776	37	2,370
Holston.....	206	33,551	274	1,905,520	23	234,853	201	303,203	218	26,431
Idaho.....	94	10,840	63	628,550	16	38,500	63	115,282	61	8,082
Illinois.....	544	135,016	540	10,679,800	72	702,411	541	1,424,920	511	86,863
Indiana.....	472	96,800	465	7,429,145	74	1,170,269	469	932,237	425	62,420
Iowa-Des Moines.....	511	103,445	490	6,487,700	57	502,245	490	899,897	458	68,649
Kansas.....	291	67,800	278	4,599,466	49	549,744	285	592,627	230	48,417
Kentucky.....	172	20,501	163	1,204,900	20	47,482	171	197,369	160	15,394
Latin-American Mission.....	36	3,073	31	297,900	7	20,481	35	34,560	29	4,141
Lexington.....	76	15,394	71	876,200	29	105,434	73	120,355	61	6,420
Louisiana.....	104	6,510	98	374,790	37	25,007	103	76,335	91	4,909
Maine.....	215	20,196	210	1,723,800	30	110,228	212	328,112	180	15,970
Michigan.....	350	51,428	345	5,083,969	51	748,270	347	736,878	306	43,881
Minnesota.....	169	34,769	167	2,693,450	36	164,386	169	400,768	155	20,866
Mississippi.....	121	11,288	114	341,525	20	15,807	118	62,301	87	4,789
Missouri.....	360	61,755	351	4,720,031	59	649,470	364	685,373	323	45,552
Montana State.....	110	13,238	106	901,150	13	50,875	109	191,901	86	9,839
Nebraska.....	463	84,491	448	5,819,800	82	478,896	450	931,838	449	64,467
Newark.....	222	55,378	217	8,061,769	90	904,116	223	1,167,271	215	37,104
New England.....	191	61,375	183	9,708,654	63	1,102,871	190	1,032,213	184	34,581
New England South-ern.....	128	26,595	126	3,763,720	35	311,460	128	477,475	121	15,359
New Hampshire.....	111	15,055	107	1,517,620	18	101,165	110	212,587	93	9,379
New Jersey.....	330	70,709	331	8,785,341	110	798,387	335	1,227,068	326	80,863
New Mexico Mission.....	10	2,490	10	250,600	6	15,440	19	31,435	10	1,445
New York.....	241	40,185	239	9,074,050	42	807,091	240	1,172,046	205	20,561
New York East.....	230	82,765	223	14,933,225	99	2,376,074	230	1,651,212	218	43,954
North Carolina.....	85	9,101	82	509,775	17	17,369	84	83,780	72	5,106
North Dakota.....	141	14,222	130	966,500	13	34,654	137	175,011	110	9,750
North Indiana.....	397	87,620	385	6,227,400	61	507,884	397	958,102	378	65,422
North-East Ohio.....	541	157,435	526	14,625,944	100	2,264,055	540	1,896,320	494	110,974
Northern Minnesota.....	189	35,408	182	3,402,400	47	387,875	187	522,804	169	23,123
Northern New York.....	235	26,543	228	3,354,950	42	143,113	235	487,441	213	20,618
Northwest Indiana.....	261	66,084	259	5,783,050	63	491,924	258	592,239	253	42,856
Northwest Iowa.....	190	43,653	184	2,675,300	39	227,970	190	456,662	185	31,967

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936—Continued

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Northwest Kansas.....	126	18,918	122	\$1,426,400	18	\$166,180	121	\$196,348	115	16,409
Norwegian and Danish.....	64	6,553	62	896,700	24	141,700	63	142,858	54	5,235
Ohio.....	945	218,738	908	16,789,603	126	1,918,176	917	2,416,254	708	157,444
Oklahoma.....	201	46,320	193	3,639,420	44	838,284	197	488,251	196	34,407
Oregon.....	154	26,345	146	1,771,547	27	160,407	147	285,025	146	20,928
Pacific Chinese Mission.....	11	470	3	58,000	1	1,750	5	3,208	10	1,388
Pacific Japanese Mission.....	23	2,907	18	189,950	4	17,400	23	36,608	21	2,520
Pacific Northwest.....	241	42,308	233	2,589,520	72	350,502	236	497,521	228	33,704
Philadelphia.....	342	95,374	331	18,127,512	146	1,986,851	342	1,984,741	325	79,480
Pittsburgh.....	368	107,188	360	13,221,800	124	2,473,393	368	1,472,171	354	86,268
Rock River.....	289	87,196	280	18,894,600	102	3,940,471	288	1,496,015	275	59,955
Saint Johns River.....	53	11,161	53	1,820,025	21	305,233	53	224,832	50	8,844
Savannah.....	65	4,694	63	139,290	12	13,637	65	26,018	43	1,883
South Carolina.....	226	28,600	217	749,216	26	35,605	224	152,019	165	12,238
South Florida.....	28	4,184	27	230,660	9	21,035	28	25,166	27	1,600
Southern.....	75	10,504	72	701,850	17	47,020	74	119,806	62	7,661
Southern California.....	254	85,627	246	9,145,520	119	1,930,024	253	1,516,232	247	69,288
Southern Illinois.....	370	56,177	349	3,526,782	44	224,216	367	552,288	326	44,277
Southwest.....	65	4,319	61	339,978	18	41,772	65	50,106	50	2,222
Southwest Kansas.....	218	54,680	209	3,706,610	35	404,362	214	615,658	207	44,452
Tennessee.....	34	4,330	31	182,136	9	10,330	33	41,933	29	2,168
Texas.....	71	9,766	66	405,351	15	34,919	70	99,911	58	4,863
Troy.....	260	48,362	258	6,099,855	47	543,628	260	739,671	237	28,553
Upper Iowa.....	219	50,521	212	3,173,850	22	84,918	219	533,181	208	30,978
Upper Mississippi.....	67	6,138	66	191,487	15	23,279	67	33,640	60	2,773
Utah Mission.....	14	2,021	14	242,500	3	9,860	14	24,546	14	1,243
Vermont.....	98	10,328	84	780,900	7	21,904	87	129,531	73	5,724
Washington.....	226	24,660	221	2,008,350	60	243,842	220	285,721	175	12,428
West Texas.....	75	8,109	72	414,800	21	53,544	74	79,570	65	3,371
West Virginia.....	606	64,613	578	4,744,751	46	259,362	593	610,340	419	58,254
West Wisconsin.....	254	32,627	244	2,712,338	54	282,094	253	367,873	220	20,283
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	15	818	15	194,000	4	23,500	15	28,789	14	704
Wilmington.....	260	42,001	264	3,863,390	40	162,717	264	538,404	240	36,086
Wisconsin.....	195	35,359	194	4,263,505	42	609,844	195	561,227	183	21,884
Wyoming.....	306	64,942	300	7,443,898	79	801,620	306	984,172	275	48,811
Wyoming State.....	33	6,147	33	348,000	12	38,672	32	67,652	29	4,220

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The first interest of the Wesleys in America was connected with a philanthropic movement started by Governor Oglethorpe in Georgia in 1733. They had apparently attracted his attention by their manner of life at Oxford, and in 1735 he invited them to come as spiritual advisers to his colony. Both accepted the invitation, and John Wesley remained until 1738, though Charles Wesley returned earlier. It was at this time that they first came into relations with the Moravians, through the colony established in the same vicinity by Count Zinzendorf.

In 1760 Philip Embury, a Wesleyan local preacher from Ireland, landed in New York with members of his Irish class, and 6 years later he gathered for regular worship a company of Methodists, who in 1768 erected and dedicated a

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1928, has been revised by Thomas P. Potter, statistician and assistant editor, Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, and approved by him in its present form.

chapel, since known as the "John Street Church." About the same time Robert Strawbridge, also an Irish Wesleyan preacher, assembled a small company in Frederick County, Md. Subsequently itinerant preachers were sent over by John Wesley, among them Thomas Rankin and Francis Asbury, and in 1773 the first annual conference was held in Philadelphia. During the Revolutionary War, notwithstanding the general adverse circumstances and the fact that Asbury alone of all the preachers sent over by Wesley remained in this country, the membership increased from 1,160 in 1773 to 14,988 in 1784. The declaration of peace found the societies still connected with the Church of England, though without leaders or church privileges, as many of the clergy had left their parishes, and consequently neither baptism nor the Lord's Supper was administered. On representation being made to Wesley, he set apart Dr. Thomas Coke, a presbyter of the Church of England, as superintendent and commissioned him to ordain Francis Asbury as joint superintendent with himself. Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey were also ordained as presbyters (or elders) for America. They arrived in America in the latter part of 1784, and on December 24 what has been known as the "Christmas conference" began in Baltimore, Md., 60 preachers meeting with Dr. Coke and his companions. A letter from Wesley was read announcing the preparation of a liturgy to be used by the traveling preachers, and the appointment of "Dr. Coke and Mr. Asbury to be joint superintendents over our brethren in North America, as also Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey to act as elders among them by baptizing and administering the Lord's Supper." It was also stated that as "our American brethren are now totally disentangled both from the state and the English hierarchy, we dare not entangle them again, either with the one or with the other. They are now at full liberty simply to follow the Scriptures and the Primitive Church."

The conference then proceeded to form a Methodist Episcopal Church, and elected both Coke and Asbury superintendents or bishops. The Order of Worship and Articles of Religion prepared by Wesley were adopted, one article being added, recognizing allegiance to the United States Government; the rules and discipline were revised and accepted; and a number of preachers were ordained.

The first General Conference was held in 1792, and after that it was held quadrennially. At the conference of 1800 Richard Whatcoat was elected bishop, and in 1808 William McKendree, the first native American to occupy that office. Until 1808 all the ministers were members of the conference, but in that year a plan was adopted providing for a membership of delegates elected by the annual conferences. By 1872 the sentiment within the church in favor of lay representation had grown so strong that a new rule was adopted by which lay delegates were admitted into the General Conference. Later the question arose as to what was meant by the term "lay," and it was interpreted to include women as well as men.

From the beginning the growth of the church has been remarkable. In 1799 there were 272 itinerant ministers, who constituted the clergy in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and 61,351 communicants. In 1812 the number of ministers had increased to 688, and the membership to 195,357; and in 1831 the ministers numbered 2,010, and the membership 513,114. In 1845, when the denomination was divided into two parts by the withdrawal of the churches in the slaveholding States, the number of members who withdrew to form the southern wing of American Methodism approximated 460,000, of whom about 1,500 were itinerant ministers. Notwithstanding this loss the parent body reported in 1852 a membership of 728,700, with 4,513 itinerant ministers. In 1867 the membership had increased to 1,146,081; in 1890 to 2,240,354, with 15,423 ministers. In 1920 the denominational records showed a large increase by reason of the addition of 286,753 nonresident members. These had been carried on the records of the local churches, but by action of the General Conference of 1912 they have been reported in the minutes of the conferences in a separate column. This gave a total for 1920 of 4,680,741 members and 20,439 ministers. The General Conference of 1932 ordered that the nonresident-inactive members should be added to and counted as full members. This has been done only in part. The reports for 1937 show that in the United States there were 16,055 ministers and 4,364,342 members, including a part of the 688,763 inactive members and 3,481,503 enrolled in the Sunday schools. Including the work and workers in the mission fields, there were 18,445 ministers, 4,694,820 members, including a part of the 718,011 inactives and 3,778,629 enrolled in the Sunday schools.

The church has not been free from disagreements. In 1792 James O'Kelley, of Virginia, with a considerable body of sympathizers, withdrew because of objec-

tion to the episcopal power in appointing the preachers to their fields of labor, and organized the "Republican Methodists," who later joined with others in what has become known as the "Christian Church." Between 1813 and 1817 many of the Negro members in various sections of the Middle Atlantic States, believing that they were not treated fairly by their white brethren, withdrew and formed separate denominations of Negro Methodists, such as the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Union Church of Africans (now the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church), and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

In 1830 the Methodist Protestant Church was organized as the outcome of a movement against episcopal power and for lay representation in church government. In 1843 the Wesleyan Methodist Connection was organized in the interests of a more emphatic protest against slavery and in objection to the episcopacy. Two years later the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, withdrew because of the antislavery agitation. The latest division was that of the Free Methodists, in 1860, on differences concerning secret societies, discipline, and certain doctrines, particularly sanctification. The other Methodist denominations in the United States arose otherwise than as secessions from the parent Methodist body.

The first Methodist Sunday school in America was established by Bishop Asbury in 1786, in Hanover County, Va. The denominational publishing interests are as old as the Methodist Episcopal Church itself, but the first definite organization, which later became known as the "Book Concern," was established in 1789. The Missionary Society, for home and foreign missions, was formed in 1819; the Sunday School Union, in 1827; the Tract Society, in 1852; the Board of Church Extension, in 1865; the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, in 1866; the Board of Education, in 1868; the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, in 1869; the Woman's Home Missionary Society, in 1880; and the Epworth League, in 1889.

By 1937 changes had been made in the church boards, with the result that the following boards were carrying on the benevolent work of the church: Board of Foreign Missions; Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; Board of Education, including schools for Negroes, the church school, and the Epworth League; Board of Hospitals, Homes and Deaconess Work; Board of Pensions and Relief; Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals; and, in connection with other religious bodies, the American Bible Society; the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the Woman's Missionary Society.

The constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as adopted at the General Conference of 1900 and approved by the annual conferences, has three divisions: Articles of Religion, General Rules, and Articles of Organization and Government. The Articles of Religion are those drawn up by John Wesley, based upon the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, with the exception of the twenty-third, which has reference to allegiance to the Government of the United States. The General Rules deal specifically with the conduct of church members and the duties of certain church officers, particularly the class leaders. The Articles of Organization and Government lay down the general principles of the organization and conduct of churches and conferences.

In 1935 the Committee on Union, appointed by the General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal, South, and the Methodist Protestant churches submitted a plan of union, to be voted on by the three churches. In 1936 the General Conference and the annual conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church accepted the plan and the General Conference and most of the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church (the remaining conferences voting in the spring of 1937) also ratified the plan. In 1937 the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, voted favorably and on April 29, 1938, the General Conference cast the final vote in favor of union. Delegates have been elected and the Uniting Conference will begin its work in Kansas City, Mo., on April 26, 1939. In the United States the new church, the Methodist Church, will have 50 bishops, 24,900 ministers, 7,386,000 members, and 5,600,000 enrolled in the Sunday schools. Including the foreign work, there will be 65 bishops, 27,400 ministers, 7,741,300 members, and 5,915,900 enrolled in the Sunday schools. The church has entered cordially into all general movements for church unity, is a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, is represented in the Commission for a World Conference on Questions of Faith and Order, initiated by the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is identified with the work of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

DOCTRINE

In theology the Methodist Episcopal Church is Arminian, and its doctrines are set forth in the Articles of Religion, Wesley's published sermons, and his Notes on the New Testament. These emphasize belief in the Trinity, the fall of man and his need of repentance, freedom of the will, sanctification, future rewards and punishments, and the sufficiency of the Scriptures for salvation. The doctrine of sanctification or Christian perfection, as held by Methodists, and which is regarded as distinctively a Methodist doctrine, does not imply an absolute and sinless perfection, but "a freedom from sin, from evil desires and evil tempers, and from pride." It is regarded as not usually, if ever, attained at the moment of conversion, but as being attainable by faith and that only, and members are exhorted to seek it in this life.

Two sacraments are recognized: Baptism and the Lord's Supper. The first is administered both to infants and adults; as to the mode, sprinkling is preferred, though in the case of adult converts, choice of sprinkling, pouring, or immersion is given. The one condition required of those who seek admission to church membership is "a desire to flee from the wrath to come and to be saved from their sins." Each applicant is expected to evidence this desire by a variety of proofs, indicating the purpose to lead an honorable, peaceful, modest life, abstaining from anything that "is not for the glory of God." There are certain special advices to church members in regard to temperance, marriage and divorce, amusements, etc.

ORGANIZATION

The ecclesiastical organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church includes the local church, the ministry, and the system of conferences.

The local church is ordinarily a single congregation with its own pastor (a separate pastor). To meet the needs of small congregations, unable to support a separate pastor, two or more congregations may be united in a circuit, all being under the care of one pastor. Each pastorate, whether it be a single congregation or a circuit, is termed a "charge," and appointments by the annual conferences are to charges, not to churches.

The membership of the local church is distinctly a lay membership; ministers are members of the annual conferences (explained later). Lay members are of two classes—full members and preparatory members. Full members are those who have been formally received into membership on recommendation of the official board, or the leaders' and stewards' meeting, and with the approval of the pastor. Preparatory members (formerly called probationers) are those who, after they have been instructed so as to be "wise unto salvation," may, on recommendation of the boards of the church, and with the approval of the pastor, be received into full membership. Preparatory members are entitled to all church privileges, but may not vote or be voted for, and are included in all statistics of church membership as preparatory members on roll. Full lay members, both male and female, have a vote in all church matters, and are eligible to local church offices and to membership in the quarterly and district conferences and in the General Conference. Each charge is represented in the united session of the annual conference by a lay delegate elected by the charge. The United Session deals with all questions except those pertaining to the personnel of the conference. Women are now eligible for the ministry as local preachers, but not for conference membership.

For instruction and spiritual help probationers and members are assigned to classes, over which leaders are appointed. The business of the local church is generally conducted by an official board, while the property is held by trustees. The charges also have Sunday schools, Epworth Leagues, aid societies, and such other organizations as may be desired.

The church officers include the pastor, class leaders, stewards, trustees, superintendents of Sunday schools, and presidents of other societies. The pastor is appointed by the bishop in annual conference; the class leader, by the pastor; local preachers and exhorters are licensed by the quarterly or district conference; and other officers are elected or nominated by the various departments or by the pastor, but are confirmed by the quarterly conference. The official board, consisting of practically the same members as the quarterly conference, meets monthly under the presidency of the pastor.

The regular ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church includes two orders—deacons and elders. Under certain conditions, however, it has been the policy of the church to use laymen as exhorters and local preachers. A local preacher

is usually a layman adjudged to have "gifts, grace, and usefulness," who is licensed to preach by the district conference or the quarterly conference in whose jurisdiction he resides, but is not expected to give up his ordinary business. He becomes a member of the quarterly conference, is under its supervision, and his license must be renewed annually, and, on meeting the requirements of study and service, may be ordained deacon and later elder.

The regular ministry, generally spoken of as traveling preachers or itinerant ministers, is presented in the official minutes of the church under two heads—on trial and members of annual conferences.

Under the first head, members on trial are local preachers who have been certified by a district or quarterly conference, and have been received into an annual conference "on trial." After 2 years, on passing an examination in a prescribed course of study, they are eligible to ordination as deacons and to election to full membership in the conference. They have authority to solemnize matrimony, administer baptism, and assist in the administration of the Lord's Supper. After serving as deacons for 2 years and having completed the 4-year course of study, they are eligible to election by conferences and to ordination by a bishop as elders. Some qualifications, or allowances, are made in the case of candidates for the ministry who come from theological seminaries under the auspices of the church or from other ecclesiastical bodies.

Deacons and elders are members of annual conferences and are classed as effective, supernumerary, or retired. Elders have power to consecrate the elements of the Lord's Supper and are eligible to appointment as district superintendents, to a pastoral charge, or to some other church office, or for election as bishops. Originally, pastors, or "itinerants," as they were termed, moved every 6 months, and then every year. In 1804 the maximum length of a pastorate was fixed at 2 years; in 1864, at 3; in 1888, at 5; and in 1900 the time limit was removed entirely. Supernumeraries and retired ministers are elders or traveling ministers, who, temporarily or permanently, are classed as incapacitated for effective service. A "located" traveling minister is one whose membership in the annual conferences is discontinued, although he retains his ordination and holds the position of a local elder or deacon in a quarterly conference.

District superintendents, or presiding elders, as they were formerly termed, are elders appointed by the bishops for limited terms, to represent them in the care of the interests of the church in particular districts. They visit the churches, preside at quarterly and district conferences, and supervise traveling and local preachers.

Bishops, also called general superintendents, are elders elected by the General Conference and consecrated by three bishops, or by one bishop and two elders. They preside at general conferences and at annual conferences, according to special assignments by the board of bishops, make annual appointments to pastoral charges, ordain deacons and elders, and have general oversight of the religious work of the church.

The system of conferences includes quarterly, district, mission, annual, central, and general conferences.

The quarterly conference, identical in membership with the official board in each pastoral charge, is the highest authority in the station or circuit for the purpose of local administration.

The district conference, a convenience rather than an integral part of the conference system, is made up of the traveling and local preachers of a district, the district stewards, and other representatives. It meets once or twice a year, under the presidency of a bishop or a district superintendent, and its duties are nearly identical with those of the quarterly conference, though it reviews the mutual relations of charges as well as their internal affairs.

The annual conference is an administrative and not a legislative body. Its membership is confined to traveling ministers, whether effective, supernumerary, or retired; and all members, together with those on trial, are required to attend. It receives reports from pastors, district superintendents, and statisticians; the bishop ordains candidates for deacon's and elder's orders, and appoints the ministers to their charges; ministerial delegates are elected to the General Conference; and questions of discipline are decided. A lay conference, composed of a delegate from each pastoral charge in the conference, meets each year, joins with the ministers in the united session, and, once in 4 years, elects lay delegates to the General Conference.

The General Conference is the highest body in the church and is the general legislative and judicial body. First held in 1792, it was established as a delegated body in 1812, pursuant to legislation enacted at the conference in 1808. It con-

venes quadrennially and is composed of ministerial and lay delegates in equal numbers. It is presided over by the bishops, who, however, are not delegated members thereof, but are members ex-officio, with limited privileges. It authorizes the organization of annual and mission conferences, and fixes their boundaries; it elects the bishops, official editors, publishing agents, book committee, the corresponding secretaries and boards of managers of the administrative societies of the church, the members of the different boards of trustees, and local book committees at New York and Cincinnati.

A mission, home or foreign, is constituted on the basis of a district conference, the bishop in charge appointing a superintendent. If a mission consists of more than one district, a district superintendent for each district is usually appointed, the superintendent exercising general supervision. The ministers in the mission retain their membership in their annual conferences. As missions develop, they are organized into mission conferences with the powers of annual conferences, except that they do not elect delegates to the General Conference, nor vote on constitutional changes.

Each church is practically independent in the conduct of its own financial affairs, though subject to the general ecclesiastical system. The salary of a pastor is fixed by an estimating committee of the quarterly conference of the charge he serves; that of a district superintendent, by the stewards of his district; that of a bishop, by the Book Committee of the church. The Book Committee divides the total amount necessary for episcopal salaries and expenses and for the expenses of general and judicial conferences among the annual conferences, they in turn informing each church of its share.

The General Conference and the annual conferences are incorporated, with boards of trustees which have charge of these funds.

The support of retired ministers, their wives, widows, and children, and the assistance of ministers who may be in financial straits are provided for from the dividends of the Book Concern, which can be applied to no other purpose, and from special contributions and invested funds.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a liturgy based on the English prayer book, though abridged and changed materially, but large liberty is allowed in its use. Characteristic services are the love feast, regarded as reviving the *Agape* of the Primitive Church, at which all present partake of bread and water, while engaged in religious conference and testimony, and the watch-night service at the close of the old and the beginning of the new year.

WORK

The denominational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church is carried on by two classes of organizations—those whose managers are appointed directly by the General Conference and are answerable immediately to it, and those responsible to the General Conference only indirectly or through their individual members. To the first class belong the administrative boards and societies of the church, namely, the Book Committee; the Board of Foreign Missions; the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; the Board of Education, including the Department of Educational Institutions, the Department of Education for Negroes, the Department of Church Schools, and the Department of the Epworth League; the University Senate; the Board of Pensions and Relief; the American Bible Society; the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals; the Board of Hospitals, Homes, and Deaconess Work; the World Service Commission; the Trustees of Chartered Fund; the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Trustees of John Street Church, New York; and the General Conference Commissions, such as the Commission on Unification, the Commission on Courses of Study, the Commission on World Peace, etc. These are all directly answerable to, and under the control of, the General Conference, the members of the boards and, in nearly all cases, the executive officers being selected by the General Conference.

To the second class belong the women's societies for home and foreign missions, many local city missionary and church extension societies, the various annual conference preachers' aid societies, the hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged, deaconess homes, ladies' aid societies in local churches, and a great variety of organizations for the conduct of institutional and general work. They generally have independent charters, and are subject only to the general ecclesiastical control of the church. They elect their own officers and raise and expend their own funds, it being always understood that in the conduct of their work they shall conform to the ecclesiastical rules and act in harmony with the General Conference boards.

The chief agencies through which the home missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was conducted, until January 1, 1907, were the Missionary Society, the Board of Church Extension, the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and the National City Evangelization Union, formed by the alliance of the various local city missionary and church extension societies. Beginning with January 1907 the home mission work of the Missionary Society was transferred to the Board of Church Extension, which then became the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. From its organization in 1819 until the close of 1906, the Missionary Society had included both home and foreign work.

The Missionary Society from 1819 to 1907 had charge of all the missionary work of the church, both at home and abroad. January 1 of this later date, they began to function as two boards, the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. The Board of Foreign Missions is what its name indicates, and has the oversight of all the missionary work outside of the United States, except Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska, these being under the home board. The fields of foreign work are Europe, Asia, Africa, Mexico, and South America.

In 1937 there were 254 men and 282 women, including wives of missionaries, at work in the field under the Board of Foreign Missions, and 76 men and 157 widows of missionaries were on the retired list. There were 525 active and 218 retired missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. There were 2,380 members of foreign conferences, 3,783 local preachers, besides many unordained workers.

In 1937, there were 314,400 preparatory members on roll, 330,500 full members, 6,108 Sunday schools with an enrollment of 297,100; Epworth Leagues with 63,700 members, 2,675 churches, and 1,950 parsonages. The value of mission property was approximately \$35,000,000. The total contribution in the foreign field was \$2,144,000.

The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church is authorized to carry on missionary work in the United States and its possessions, exclusive of the Philippine Islands. Disbursements for church building purposes in 1938 were \$179,000 to 50 churches, with a total outstanding of \$4,213,000 loaned to 921 churches. There were 2,550 workers under the board during the year. There was \$660,000 disbursed for home mission workers and \$234,000 for church extension. The regular income for the year was \$942,000.

During the year work was carried on in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, and in every conference in the United States. Church extension aid was given in 82 of the 90 conferences listed. The work is grouped as Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Dominican (interdenominational), Latin American, Mountain Missions, Oriental Missions, etc.

The home mission work has been carried on as a nationally organized enterprise since 1819. The church extension work was organized on a national basis in 1864. In 1907 the home mission work and the work of church extension were united in one agency. Since the beginning of the church extension work more than 20,000 church and parsonage building enterprises have been aided either by donations or loans, or both. The board has a permanent fund of more than \$5,000,000. Outstanding loans to churches were \$4,213,308 in October 1938.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society held its first annual meeting in 1882, at which time Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, wife of President Hayes, was elected president. This organization reports \$17,875 as the receipts for its first year. The work has grown from that time, and in 1937 there were 12,500 organizations with a total membership of 261,800. The receipts for 1937 were \$2,318,000.

The purpose of this organization is to do missionary work in the bounds of the United States and its outlying possessions. It maintains schools and homes for the mountaineers of the southern country, and devotes much time and money to New Mexico and southern California, and also in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska. It has hospitals, homes, and schools.

The deaconess work of the church has played a large part in this organization. Their immigrant work, the task of looking after young women coming from foreign countries, has headquarters in New York City, Boston, and Angel Island, in the harbor of San Francisco. They do considerable work among the Indians of the western country, among the Chinese, Japanese, and Mexicans, and with white people and colored people. Thus their hands are out to render help to the needy, the distressed, the ignorant, the sick, and all classes who can be brought under their care throughout the homeland.

The National City Evangelization Union, which had for its special field the foreign population of the cities, has been merged into the Department of Cities

of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. The Commission on Evangelism has likewise been merged into the Department of Evangelism of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Its particular mode of operation has been to hold institutes in the leading cities for the purpose of arousing the churches to a sense of their responsibility.

At the General Conference of 1916, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., fundamental changes were made in the organization of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. With respect to its work, it has now established five different departments—the Department of Church Extension, to encourage the erection of new churches in communities not already adequately supplied, to assist in the building of churches and parsonages, and to give special attention to church architecture; the Department of City Work, to promote religious and social work through the city societies, with special reference to the religious condition of the foreign-speaking peoples; the Department of Rural Work, to promote the interests of the rural church and to encourage the organization of rural societies, etc.; the Department of Frontier Work, to encourage the organization of new churches wherever desirable, and to cooperate with the Board of Sunday Schools and other denominational boards in preventing overlapping and in making effectual the work on the frontier; and the Department of Evangelism, to cooperate with the district superintendents and pastors in evangelistic campaigns, and to cooperate with the Board of Education in promoting evangelistic work in schools, colleges, and universities.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was organized in 1869 for the purpose of sending missionaries to the women of those countries to which the Methodist Episcopal Church sends the Christian message. Two women were sent to India the first year—a teacher and a doctor. In 1937, the work begun by Dr. Clara A. Swain had grown to 33 hospitals and dispensaries, with 881 workers, with 23,844 in-patients and 277,600 patient-days, 3,035 major and 3,872 minor operations, and 3,611 obstetrical cases in the hospitals. There were 54,000 treatments given to out-patients and 376,900 treatments were given in the dispensaries. The educational work started by Isabella Thoburn in a small room in Lucknow, India, with 6 pupils, reported in 1937, 1,080 schools, 20 Bible schools, and 16 colleges, with 67,600 pupils, of whom 35,300 were Christians. Though there are a few boys, most of these students are girls in the grades; but there are nearly 1,600 young women in the 16 Christian colleges in the Orient in which this organization cooperates.

In 1937 there were 525 missionaries, 827 native workers in the hospitals, 3,381 native teachers and 4,154 native workers in the general field, a total 8,362 native workers. During the year the 15,833 societies, with 351,800 members, raised \$1,450,000 for the work of the society.

The missionaries of this organization for 70 years have been establishing Christian ideals and building up Christian communities in 19 countries. The possibility and desirability of educating women has frequently been demonstrated in the schools of the society to those who doubted both the possibility and the desirability of such education. Besides educational and medical work, other methods have been used—evangelistic, social, industrial—to convey the message of Jesus to the women of the Orient, Africa, and Latin America.

In order to carry on this work abroad it has been necessary to educate the women in this country to an interest in the women and children in other lands. Study books, magazines, and missionaries bring correct information direct from the 19 countries where the missionaries are at work. In 1937 there were 87,000 subscriptions to the magazine published in the United States by the society. The broadening of the interests of women here is perhaps as valuable as the work done abroad.

It will be noticed that there are almost no missionaries employed in European countries; nearly all the pastors or other helpers are native to the land, in charge of what is practically home mission work of the same type as that carried on in this country, but classed as foreign missionary work because outside of the limits of the United States and under the care of the Foreign Mission Board.

The educational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States now covers the responsibility for all of its educational institutions, including Wesley Foundations, institutions for Negroes, deaconess training schools, and religious education and training in the local church through the Sunday school and the Epworth League.

A summary of the educational institutions in the United States under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the close of 1935 shows that there were 5 universities, 36 colleges, 7 junior colleges, 20 secondary schools, 5 theolog-

ical schools, 3 training schools, and 15 colleges and secondary schools for Negroes. There were 3,000 members of the faculty and administrative officers, 67,000 students, with a total of 256,000 graduates since the founding of the various schools. The estimated value of the property was \$94,858,000 with endowments of \$100,-040,000 and a current expense budget of \$20,604,000.

Originally the Board of Education was the agency charged by the General Conference with the promotion and supervision of the educational interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The board was organized in 1868 and its first large responsibility was the administration of the Student Loan Fund. In 1935, this fund, formed by the annual Children's Day offerings of Methodist Episcopal Sunday Schools, had an aggregate of more than \$3,000,000. Since 1873, loans amounting to \$7,281,700 have been made to 49,348 students. The offering for 1937 amounted to \$82,300. When repaid, the money is again loaned for the same purpose to successive generations of students. Beneficiaries must be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and, except in a few special cases, must be in attendance at one of the schools of the church, by which they are recommended to the board.

The General Conference of 1924 provided for a united Board of Education to which was committed the work formerly under the care of the Board of Education, the Board of Education for Negroes, the Board of Sunday Schools, and the Board of Epworth League.

The work of the former Board of Education is now administered through the Department of Educational Institutions of the consolidated board. The board was charged by the General Conference of 1908 with a special responsibility for a group of schools for white people in the mountains of the South. The mistake had been made of founding too many schools, but a few years ago the Board of Education adopted a new policy. Wherever possible, the institutions that gave little promise of being more than local schools were turned over to the public school authorities. Elsewhere, the board gave ample notice that in the near future it would withdraw from elementary education and support only the college preparatory and special courses, thus, nine of the schools are likely to be maintained and five of the best, where permanence is reasonably sure, were selected for enlarged appropriations sufficient to develop suitable plants and adequate teaching forces. Within a short time, unless the work is halted by the lack of funds, these five schools will undoubtedly be equal to any denominational schools in the South.

The Board of Education was prominent in the organization and maintenance of the Interdenominational Council of Church Boards of Education, with headquarters in New York City, which aids all its constituent denominations in vigorous publicity campaigns for men and money, and acts as a general clearing house for information on all phases of Christian education.

The Department of Education for Negroes, formerly the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now has its headquarters at 740 Rush Street, Chicago, where all the units of the Board of Education are located. This society was organized in 1866 for the purpose of aiding the recently emancipated slaves and their children to establish schools and churches, so that they might be able to secure such an education as would fit them for citizenship in a Christian republic. This educational work has been carried on at many centers in the Southern States. During the 70 years of its existence the society has contributed to the education of more than 250,000 young people of the Negro race, with 5,286 students in 1935. At the present time it has 15 institutions of learning. One of these, Gammon Theological Seminary at Atlanta, Ga., provides a theological training school for the Christian ministry in the Negro churches. At Nashville, Tenn., is located Meharry Medical College, from which over 2,300 physicians have been graduated, and in which in 1935 there were 265 young men and women in training for medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and professional nursing. Besides these, there are a few other schools whose principal work is to give a normal training that will prepare young men and women of the Negro race to become public school teachers among their own people. In addition to this, industrial training, including agriculture and domestic science, is given in nearly all of the schools. The number of teachers and students in these schools in 1935 was 5,619.

The society has raised and used for buildings, equipment, and running expenses \$10,000,000 since the time of its foundation. Its buildings, grounds, and equipment were valued at \$4,906,000 in 1935 and the current expense was \$1,085,000.

The University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church was established in 1892. Its function is to fix standards, scholastic and financial, on the basis of

which the Board of Education, after careful investigation, shall report and classify the schools and colleges of the church. During the more than a quarter of a century of its existence it has effected a marked improvement in academic instruction, scholastic method, and material equipment, with a steadily increasing influence for good in all sections of the country.

The hospitals, homes for children, the aged, and deaconesses are under the supervision of the Board of Hospitals, Homes, and Deaconess Work. The statistics for 1936 show 73 hospitals with property valued at \$52,000,000, endowments of \$12,000,000, with 9,208 beds, 1,800 nurses, and 2,700 nurses in training, serving 221,000 patients during the year at a cost of over \$9,000,000, of which \$1,800,000 was free and part-pay service. There were 45 homes for the aged, with property valued at \$8,600,000 and endowments of \$4,250,000, with 2,600 guests and expenses of \$1,108,000 of which \$282,000 was free work. The 43 homes for children had a property value of \$6,225,000, endowments of \$2,290,000, and 3,857 guests at an expense of \$818,000, with free service valued at \$348,000. There were 25 homes for business girls and young men, property value \$1,340,000, endowment \$61,000, with 803 residents, and expenses \$120,000 of which \$10,000 was free service. The 6 deaconess training schools were valued at \$255,000 with endowments of \$384,000, and 297 students at an expense of \$57,600; there were 5 deaconess schools, property value \$590,000, endowments \$142,000, pupils 270, and expenses \$70,000. The 45 deaconess homes had a property value of \$2,786,000, endowments of \$648,000, with 463 residents, and expenses \$293,000.

The Deaconess Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church had its origin in 1887 in connection with the Chicago Training School for City, Home, and Foreign Missions. All the deaconesses are under the control and supervision of the Board of Hospitals, Homes, and Deaconess Work. The 1,050 deaconesses in the United States and Mexico who are in active service are working under the direction of the church as teachers, pastors' assistants, directors of religious education, pastors, nurses in hospitals and other institutions, and as welfare and social service workers in settlements, children's homes, and in other types of work. The deaconess is distinguished from other women workers of the church because of her official relationship, not by the type of work she is doing.

The Department of Church Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church (formerly known as the Board of Sunday Schools) is responsible for the promotion of Sunday schools, weekday schools of religious education, and daily vacation church schools, also for the training of workers for these schools throughout the denomination at home and abroad. It supports Sunday-school missionaries and directors of religious education in the field, who devote themselves to the work of organizing new schools and improving those already established both in the United States and in foreign countries. The department aids needy schools by free grants of lesson materials, literature, and supplies. It conducts an intensive educational program in all the schools of the denomination in the interest of raising their educational, missionary, and evangelistic efficiency. The work of the department is supported by a designated percentage of the receipts of the Board of Education (of which it is a part), and is further aided by the annual Rally Day offerings of the Sunday schools. In 1937 the Sunday schools contributed \$2,402,000 for current expenses of the schools, besides large sums for World Service and other benevolences.

Among the organizations reported in 1906 was the Tract Society, one of the oldest societies in the church. That, however, was consolidated in 1907 with the Board of Education, the Freedmen's Aid Society, and the Board of Sunday Schools of the church, and in 1908 the General Conference directed that these three boards should transfer the tract funds in their possession to the Board of Foreign Missions, and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, share and share alike; said funds to be administered by the said mission boards in harmony with the purposes of the donors. These two boards were directed to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tract literature, and under the direction of their board of managers to make distribution of said funds in their respective fields. The book editor of the Methodist Episcopal Church is editor of all tracts issued by the Book Concern.

The Epworth League, organized at Cleveland, Ohio, May 15, 1889, is the official young people's society of the church, and takes the place in the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Christian Endeavor Society in other denominations. A senior chapter is found in nearly every church of the denomination, and junior chapters in many of them. The membership of the League in 1937 made up of seniors, young people, intermediates, and juniors, was 456,000. The features of the League are the departments of spiritual work, world evangelism, mercy and help, and literary and social work.

The Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church (formerly known as the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church) is one of the official benevolent boards of the church. It was organized by the General Conference to teach the young people and children of the church the principles of true temperance, to pledge them to lines of total abstinence, and to enlist her voters to stand for complete prohibition. The board publishes and circulates temperance leaflets, pamphlets, and books by the millions of copies, supplies speakers to aid in temperance campaigns, and conducts a press service which gives the most up-to-date prohibition news and argument to all the important newspapers and magazines in the United States.

The publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now the Methodist Book Concern, was established in 1789 in Philadelphia and later removed to New York City. In 1820 a branch house was located in Cincinnati, Ohio, which in 1840 became a separate corporation. These two houses were united by the General Conference in 1912; it is now the Methodist Book Concern, with headquarters at both New York and Cincinnati. According to its charter, the profits, after the demands for capital are supplied, are devoted to the support of retired preachers and to the widows and orphans of preachers. The publication and sale of books and Sunday-school supplies are very large, and about \$250,000 a year is contributed to the fund for conference claimants, called in the early days of the church the "worn-out preachers."

The Book Committee, elected by the General Conference, is a most important factor in the organization of the church. In the intervals between the annual meeting of the conference, it may be said to exercise authority over the temporal affairs of the church in the following particulars: It has supervision of the publishing interests, and examines carefully into their condition; fixes the salaries of the bishops, publishing agents, and official editors not otherwise provided for; has power, under certain limitations, to discontinue any depository or periodical; and estimates the amount of money necessary to meet the expenses of the General Conferences and the judiciary conferences, and makes apportionment of the different amounts to be raised by the annual conferences.

The official periodical literature of the Methodist Episcopal Church includes *Religion in Life*, nine *Christian Advocates*, including three foreign language papers, *The Epworth Herald*, and various semiofficial and unofficial publications which are identified with the church, but are not under the control of the General Conference. The church school periodicals, under the supervision of an editor elected by the General Conference, include five monthly magazines of religious education; six quarterlies of closely graded lessons; five of the international group lessons and four of the international uniform lessons; five story papers; and study course textbooks for children and young people.

The Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Pennsylvania in 1794. Its object is the relief of the itinerant and retired ministers and their dependents, and it is the oldest chartered organization connected with the church.

The Board of Pensions and Relief, successor to the Board of Conference Claimants, was organized in 1908 "to minister to retired ministers and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers." The General Conference of 1912 authorized this board to inaugurate a campaign to raise \$5,000,000 for this purpose. Later the objective was raised to \$10,000,000, and still later to \$20,000,000.

The American Bible Society has been one of the official agencies of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a century. In 1836 it was incorporated into the church program and has had its sympathy and support ever since. During the century the Scriptures or portions thereof have been translated into 1,021 languages and dialects, and today, in 200 languages and dialects, the Scriptures are distributed in the United States and 40 other countries.

The World Service Commission was established in 1924, and is the successor and outcome of certain earlier organizations and movements within the church, such as the Commission of Finance, the Centenary, and the Council of Boards of Benevolences and its Committee on Conservation and Advance. It examines and determines the budgets of the constituent boards each year, authorizes the total world service askings, and fixes the ratio of distribution to the boards. It provides for the distribution of the world service responsibility to the various areas of the church and supervises the methods of the world service promotion.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, in recent years has taken an active part in the Oxford and Edinburgh conferences; held the National Methodist Council at which over 4,100 delegates registered, to face squarely the question of our opportunities and responsibilities; observed the two-hundredth anniversary of John Wesley's Aldersgate experience; has taken part in the Madras Conference on foreign mission work; and is planning for the Uniting Conference in April 1939, when, as a result of the votes of the Annual and General conferences of the three churches—the Methodist Episcopal; the Methodist Episcopal, South; and the Methodist Protestant—these three churches will unite to become the Methodist Church, with over 7,000,000 members.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Methodist Protestant Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who have been received into the local churches by vote of the congregations, upon profession of faith. Persons received on probation and children enrolled for instruction are not included.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,498	200	1,238	17.4	82.6
Members, number.....	148,288	54,831	93,457	37.0	63.0
Average membership per church.....	99	211	75		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	57,520	21,479	36,041	37.3	62.7
Female.....	82,414	31,875	50,539	38.7	61.3
Sex not reported.....	8,354	1,477	6,877	17.7	82.3
Males per 100 females.....	60.8	67.4	71.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	8,262	3,157	5,105	38.2	61.8
13 years and over.....	124,863	48,230	76,633	38.6	61.4
Age not reported.....	15,163	3,444	11,719	22.7	77.3
Percent under 13 years ¹	6.2	6.1	6.2		
Church edifices, number.....	1,446	255	1,191	17.6	82.4
Value—number reporting.....	1,419	255	1,164	18.0	82.0
Amount reported.....	\$12,533,926	\$7,696,675	\$4,837,251	61.4	38.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$12,351,701	\$7,629,725	\$4,721,976	61.8	38.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$182,225	\$66,950	\$115,275	36.7	63.3
Average value per church.....	\$8,533	\$30,183	\$4,150		
Debt—number reporting.....	180	114	66	63.3	36.7
Amount reported.....	\$1,804,239	\$1,183,354	\$120,885	90.7	9.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	694	80	614	11.5	88.5
Parsonages, number.....	854	170	684	19.9	80.1
Value—number reporting.....	686	162	524	23.6	76.4
Amount reported.....	\$2,208,873	\$1,006,000	\$1,202,873	45.5	54.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,463	257	1,206	17.6	82.4
Amount reported.....	\$1,704,717	\$924,318	\$780,399	54.2	45.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$667,668	\$288,318	\$379,350	43.2	56.8
All other salaries.....	\$97,400	\$67,303	\$30,157	69.1	30.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$171,556	\$81,149	\$90,407	47.3	52.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$136,247	\$116,006	\$20,241	85.1	14.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$326,824	\$215,346	\$111,478	65.9	34.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$36,127	\$16,254	\$19,873	45.0	55.0
Home missions.....	\$26,508	\$13,320	\$13,239	50.2	49.8
Foreign missions.....	\$26,907	\$13,008	\$13,959	48.2	51.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$120,085	\$60,889	\$59,196	50.7	49.3
All other purposes.....	\$95,215	\$52,716	\$42,499	55.4	44.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,166	\$3,597	\$647		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,331	244	1,087	18.3	81.7
Officers and teachers.....	16,340	5,034	11,315	30.8	69.2
Scholars.....	121,983	47,572	74,411	39.0	61.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	95	34	61	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	737	296	441	40.2	59.8
Scholars.....	5,171	2,141	3,030	41.4	58.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	34	13	21	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	260	104	176	37.1	62.9
Scholars.....	1,433	898	535	62.7	37.3
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	—	6	—	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	29	—	29	—	(²)
Scholars.....	230	—	230	—	100.0

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Methodist Protestant Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,498	2,230	2,473	2,825
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-741	-234	-352	—
Percent.....	-33.1	-9.5	-12.5	—
Members, number.....	148,288	192,171	186,908	178,544
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-43,883	5,263	8,364	—
Percent.....	-22.8	2.8	4.7	—
Average membership per church.....	99	86	76	63
Church edifices, number.....	1,446	2,109	2,266	2,457
Value—number reporting.....	1,419	2,094	2,260	2,442
Amount reported.....	\$12,533,928	\$10,817,278	\$7,944,467	\$6,053,048
Average value per church.....	\$8,533	\$8,031	\$3,506	\$2,479
Debt—number reporting.....	180	249	250	244
Amount reported.....	\$1,304,239	\$1,406,175	\$484,679	\$247,524
Parsonages, number.....	854	—	—	—
Value—number reporting.....	686	737	679	661
Amount reported.....	\$2,208,873	\$2,951,550	\$1,385,160	\$910,045
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,463	2,160	2,393	—
Amount reported.....	\$1,704,717	\$3,137,211	\$1,509,243	—
Pastors' salaries.....	\$967,608	—	—	—
All other salaries.....	\$97,460	—	—	—
Repairs and improvements.....	\$171,556	—	—	—
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$136,247	\$2,581,210	\$1,352,530	—
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$326,824	—	—	—
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$39,127	—	—	—
Home missions.....	\$26,568	—	—	—
Foreign missions.....	\$26,967	\$547,120	\$156,713	—
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$120,085	—	—	—
All other purposes.....	\$95,215	—	—	—
Not classified.....	—	\$8,831	—	—
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,165	\$1,452	\$631	—
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,331	1,917	2,081	2,118
Officers and teachers.....	16,340	19,171	20,778	18,070
Scholars.....	121,983	173,438	177,918	141,086

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Methodist Protestant Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference or mission in the Methodist Protestant Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,488	260	1,238	148,288	54,831	93,457	57,520	82,414	8,354	69.6	1,331	16,340	121,983
NEW ENGLAND:													
Connecticut.....	2	1	1	117	61	56	54	63	—	(1)	2	22	160
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	48	11	37	3,213	1,039	2,174	1,204	1,979	30	60.8	43	602	3,449
New Jersey.....	40	20	20	3,402	2,226	1,236	1,203	2,199	—	57.4	40	752	5,138
Pennsylvania.....	93	22	71	15,034	8,856	6,178	6,136	8,898	—	69.0	90	1,405	11,792
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:													
Ohio.....	141	20	121	18,277	6,236	12,041	7,297	10,504	476	69.5	136	1,055	14,862
Indiana.....	75	16	59	6,236	2,471	3,765	2,377	3,472	387	68.5	72	1,010	6,855
Illinois.....	49	4	45	3,544	594	2,950	1,422	2,122	—	67.0	44	593	3,808
Michigan.....	82	11	71	3,940	1,291	2,649	1,527	2,413	—	63.3	80	897	6,526
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	16	2	14	1,737	388	1,349	722	1,015	—	71.1	15	234	1,292
Missouri.....	34	3	31	1,928	300	1,628	537	852	539	63.0	29	253	1,540
Kansas.....	12	2	10	1,609	526	1,083	659	950	—	69.4	12	190	1,461
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	23	4	19	3,381	1,230	2,151	1,328	2,053	—	64.7	21	317	2,608
Maryland.....	141	32	109	19,638	10,091	9,547	7,458	11,680	494	63.8	136	2,204	18,074
Dist. of Columbia.....	5	5	—	1,440	1,440	—	590	880	—	63.6	5	107	1,132
Virginia.....	45	4	41	4,868	803	4,065	1,875	2,710	283	69.2	38	497	4,010
West Virginia.....	192	8	184	14,540	3,446	11,094	4,715	6,448	3,377	73.1	185	1,730	11,771
North Carolina.....	140	34	106	20,152	7,312	12,840	8,196	10,023	1,933	81.8	129	1,645	14,672
South Carolina.....	19	3	16	1,630	284	1,346	629	960	41	65.5	16	105	446
Georgia.....	35	7	28	1,810	549	1,261	854	956	—	80.3	25	167	984
Florida.....	8	4	4	220	121	99	82	138	—	59.4	5	35	180
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	18	2	16	836	75	761	151	249	436	80.6	10	71	484
Tennessee.....	19	3	16	1,046	136	910	466	580	—	80.3	12	77	511
Alabama.....	54	12	42	6,219	2,521	3,698	2,621	3,598	—	72.8	43	383	3,188
Mississippi.....	87	5	82	5,112	316	4,796	2,157	2,955	—	73.0	58	351	2,342
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	48	8	40	2,884	687	2,197	1,238	1,645	1	75.3	30	243	1,487
Louisiana.....	40	6	34	2,831	549	2,282	1,087	1,637	107	66.4	25	184	1,294
Oklahoma.....	26	5	20	1,444	261	1,183	582	862	—	67.5	23	219	1,243
Texas.....	4	3	1	322	204	118	113	209	—	54.1	4	35	116
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	3	—	818	818	—	210	358	250	58.7	3	66	500

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	1,498	2,239	2,473	2,825	148,288	192,171	186,908	178,544	8,262	124,863	16,163	6.2
NEW ENGLAND:												
Connecticut.....	2	3	5	4	117	90	128	161	3	114	-----	2.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	48	62	75	67	3,213	3,804	4,378	3,890	70	3,094	43	2.4
New Jersey.....	40	45	46	50	3,462	4,755	6,076	5,248	91	3,137	234	2.8
Pennsylvania.....	93	117	130	122	15,034	16,336	15,015	12,317	472	13,202	1,300	3.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	141	192	233	246	18,277	23,326	25,629	23,494	950	16,774	553	5.4
Indiana.....	75	108	130	128	6,236	8,838	10,367	10,408	364	6,634	248	5.9
Illinois.....	49	77	86	104	3,644	4,645	4,948	5,612	220	3,120	195	6.6
Michigan.....	82	108	134	154	3,940	4,945	5,797	5,077	238	3,216	480	0.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	16	31	49	57	1,737	2,484	3,426	2,994	128	1,355	254	8.6
Missouri.....	34	61	73	97	1,928	3,547	4,216	4,712	190	1,273	459	13.3
Kansas.....	12	14	26	41	1,600	1,304	1,490	2,050	110	1,499	-----	0.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	23	44	40	39	3,381	4,460	4,598	3,463	123	3,113	145	3.8
Maryland.....	141	172	180	181	19,038	22,014	22,174	16,373	879	17,761	908	4.7
Dist. of Columbia.....	5	5	6	5	1,440	1,383	1,480	1,415	28	1,412	-----	2.0
Virginia.....	45	68	44	61	4,868	5,004	4,628	4,480	277	4,591	-----	5.7
West Virginia.....	102	300	316	281	14,540	21,702	18,948	16,004	706	10,263	3,571	6.4
North Carolina.....	140	223	187	227	20,152	20,922	18,083	18,271	1,844	16,308	2,000	10.2
Georgia.....	19	23	26	33	1,680	1,987	2,324	1,840	75	1,909	546	6.9
Florida.....	35	51	50	77	1,810	3,115	2,884	4,970	163	1,648	99	9.5
	8	8	3	8	220	374	141	168	19	131	70	12.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	18	28	37	43	836	1,407	1,836	2,341	56	535	245	9.5
Tennessee.....	19	32	30	43	1,046	1,570	1,759	2,716	-----	872	174	-----
Alabama.....	54	96	100	95	6,219	7,392	7,088	5,403	470	4,343	1,406	9.8
Mississippi.....	87	90	102	93	5,112	4,668	4,531	4,517	285	4,204	563	6.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	48	92	77	166	2,884	5,439	4,087	6,658	112	1,999	773	5.3
Louisiana.....	40	59	84	91	2,831	3,160	3,010	3,513	185	1,987	659	8.5
Oklahoma.....	25	45	30	85	1,444	1,966	1,113	2,054	123	1,266	52	8.8
Texas.....	4	92	164	227	322	4,852	7,002	8,495	64	228	30	21.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	3	2	-----	818	676	398	-----	15	803	-----	1.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1,498	1,446	1,419	\$12,533,926	180	\$1,304,239	686	\$2,208,873
NEW ENGLAND:								
Connecticut.....	2	2	2	1483,300	5	16,700	36	142,300
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	48	48	47	902,650	17	89,735	29	158,600
New Jersey.....	40	40	40	1,578,300	19	160,038	50	270,716
Pennsylvania.....	93	90	84					
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	141	141	140	1,599,900	15	138,609	74	221,900
Indiana.....	75	74	72	537,380	5	8,200	42	92,289
Illinois.....	49	48	47	226,000	2	8,600	21	34,100
Michigan.....	82	81	80	519,900	9	35,809	63	145,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	16	16	16	123,200	2	32,950	8	18,500
Missouri.....	34	30	29	51,200	1	160	9	7,850
Kansas.....	12	12	12	99,400	3	10,718	8	21,400
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	23	22	22	437,000	5	89,650	14	91,500
Maryland.....	141	141	138	2,628,300	38	463,314	89	392,833
District of Columbia.....	5	5	5	241,000	4	14,350	4	42,000
Virginia.....	46	42	42	361,800	7	63,550	20	69,800
West Virginia.....	192	186	186	989,700	9	17,705	65	209,400
North Carolina.....	140	139	138	1,007,705	15	110,655	61	180,800
South Carolina.....	19	18	18	26,100	3	763	2	(?)
Georgia.....	35	34	34	40,375	4	675	2	(?)
Florida.....	8	6	5	12,650			1	(?)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	18	17	16	29,300			1	(?)
Tennessee.....	19	19	19	19,151			4	4,800
Alabama.....	54	49	49	155,730	3	12,550	21	30,100
Mississippi.....	87	81	78	85,116	2	5,850	28	20,100
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	48	41	38	89,650	2	8,200	14	8,775
Louisiana.....	40	39	38	87,375	4	1,850	11	14,500
Oklahoma.....	25	18	17	35,500	3	9,553	10	9,500
Texas.....	4	4	4	14,000	2	1,135	2	(?)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	3	3	3	146,245	1	2,900	2	(?)
Combinations.....								22,100

¹ Amount for Connecticut combined with figures for New York, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	1,493	1,463	\$1,704,717	\$667,603	\$97,460	\$171,556
NEW ENGLAND:						
Connecticut.....	2	2				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:			175,563	33,836	4,840	7,234
New York.....	48	47				
New Jersey.....	40	40	99,978	38,833	4,678	8,105
Pennsylvania.....	93	92	201,126	71,636	17,723	14,869
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	141	137	199,001	77,484	11,657	21,699
Indiana.....	75	74	91,285	34,904	3,440	0,340
Illinois.....	49	46	44,594	20,055	2,276	7,317
Michigan.....	82	81	90,342	45,241	2,442	8,478
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	16	16	13,281	6,034	248	1,322
Missouri.....	34	34	11,104	6,261	541	891
Kansas.....	12	12	13,034	7,148	802	870
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	23	23	49,509	18,419	3,094	3,072
Maryland.....	141	140	324,896	111,746	24,292	32,563
District of Columbia.....	5	5	32,589	10,600	1,554	3,076
Virginia.....	45	43	53,191	21,034	2,122	5,849
West Virginia.....	192	192	102,914	46,642	5,860	11,437
North Carolina.....	140	137	188,457	65,381	4,381	24,444
South Carolina.....	19	19	6,993	2,837	360	710
Georgia.....	35	35	8,947	3,679	254	1,547
Florida.....	8	8	1,358	888	10	255
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	18	12	1,801	932	130	488
Tennessee.....	19	18	1,577	997	45	326
Alabama.....	54	53	22,335	11,513	1,014	2,482
Mississippi.....	87	79	14,326	8,722	1,261	1,092
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	48	48	27,892	5,257	512	823
Louisiana.....	40	39	16,142	8,262	1,924	1,312
Oklahoma.....	25	24	8,720	4,146	519	1,465
Texas.....	4	4	3,046	1,161	312	180
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	3	3	9,058	4,100	1,460	310

¹ Amount for Connecticut combined with figures for New York, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$136,247	\$326,624	\$36,127	\$26,568	\$26,967	\$120,065	\$95,215
NEW ENGLAND:							
Connecticut.....							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	1,050	17,441	750	774	863	5,613	3,162
New York.....							
New Jersey.....	5,130	23,969	848	269	493	4,490	4,163
Pennsylvania.....	13,936	35,138	3,219	6,125	5,496	13,587	10,497
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	13,642	43,861	4,601	2,747	4,117	9,888	9,905
Indiana.....	2,085	24,726	1,616	1,161	909	8,619	4,483
Illinois.....	1,200	6,376	1,702	797	748	2,613	1,510
Michigan.....	6,426	9,133	3,254	2,066	1,963	8,078	3,261
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....		2,558	185	303	270	1,941	420
Missouri.....		1,189	43	248	85	355	1,521
Kansas.....	138	3,407	73	50	75	667	114
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	1,655	12,876	766	84	112	5,396	4,035
Maryland.....	26,259	66,248	6,892	3,218	4,263	30,707	18,718
District of Columbia.....	4,260	5,670	735	760	765	3,220	1,959
Virginia.....	4,490	10,122	1,492	477	1,633	3,447	2,525
West Virginia.....	6,915	16,402	2,553	449	524	6,634	5,489
North Carolina.....	27,042	35,633	4,751	4,872	2,960	9,211	9,176
South Carolina.....	148	811	376	281	322	749	399
Georgia.....	113	679	338	203	88	1,827	219
Florida.....		130	1	28	20	26	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....		80	50	5	5	30	81
Tennessee.....		112	20	31	26	20	
Alabama.....	612	3,174	342	682	499	1,083	934
Mississippi.....	320	840	422	175	115	695	784
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	19,000	1,288	45	176	122	312	362
Louisiana.....	40	1,515	441	151	268	643	1,555
Oklahoma.....	175	920	327	176	105	267	620
Texas.....	551	440	60	135	20	77	120
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	470	2,091	225	125	75		202

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES OR MISSIONS, 1936

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	1,498	148,288	1,419	\$12,633,928	180	\$1,304,239	1,463	\$1,704,717	1,331	121,983
Alabama.....	50	6,008	48	158,580	3	12,550	40	21,800	39	3,068
Arkansas.....	37	2,814	34	125,325	2	8,200	37	27,880	10	1,062
Eastern.....	72	5,550	67	1,248,550	23	106,035	71	140,131	69	7,742
Florida.....	8	220	5	12,650	—	—	8	1,858	5	180
Fort Smith-Oklahoma..	42	2,049	27	42,400	3	9,553	41	11,561	35	1,812
Georgia.....	35	1,810	34	46,375	4	675	35	8,947	25	984
Illinois.....	49	3,544	47	226,000	2	8,600	46	41,694	44	3,805
Indiana.....	77	4,326	74	544,880	5	8,200	76	92,763	73	6,935
Iowa-Missouri.....	19	1,866	19	126,600	2	32,050	19	13,790	18	1,432
Kansas.....	12	1,609	12	99,400	3	10,718	12	13,034	12	1,461
Kentucky.....	14	645	12	25,800	—	—	12	1,706	10	469
Louisiana.....	34	2,296	32	44,800	4	1,850	33	13,304	24	1,150
Maryland.....	215	30,400	207	3,815,300	59	646,701	212	476,967	210	27,198
Michigan.....	82	3,940	80	519,900	9	35,809	81	90,342	80	6,526
Mississippi.....	73	4,204	62	73,650	2	5,850	66	12,924	51	1,936
Missouri.....	31	1,799	28	47,800	1	150	31	10,655	26	1,400
North Carolina.....	162	21,500	149	1,028,905	16	110,955	149	195,541	138	15,250
North Mississippi.....	21	1,134	20	12,690	—	—	20	2,013	12	561
Ohio.....	136	17,366	135	1,382,400	12	101,253	132	181,261	132	14,134
Onondaga.....	36	1,911	35	207,400	1	750	36	34,444	30	1,021
Pittsburgh.....	50	13,420	54	1,045,300	15	177,007	56	201,738	53	9,648
South Carolina.....	15	1,180	14	16,600	2	493	15	5,145	14	356
Tennessee.....	13	743	13	13,600	—	—	15	1,019	8	251
Texas-Colorado.....	4	322	4	14,000	2	1,135	4	3,046	4	116
Virginia.....	18	818	16	18,576	—	—	16	1,108	16	570
Washington Mission.....	3	818	3	146,245	1	2,900	3	9,058	3	500
West Virginia.....	194	18,328	190	894,200	9	21,905	194	38,519	181	11,455

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The general revolt against ecclesiastical rule which characterized the earlier years of the last century was the occasion for the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church at that time vested an unlimited legislative, executive, and judicial power in the ministry, to the exclusion of all the lay members. In 1821, after years of desultory discussion, the Wesleyan Repository was established as a medium for the special consideration of what came to be called the "mutual rights" of the ministry and laity. Later it was superseded by a paper called "Mutual Rights," which vigorously discussed and earnestly advocated the right of the laity to an equal representation with the ministers in the lawmaking bodies of the church.

Union societies were formed in order to develop sentiment in favor of the movement, and in 1827 a convention was called which formally petitioned the General Conference of 1828 to concede the principle of lay representation in all the conferences of the church. The reply was unfavorable and the petitioners were charged with being disturbers of the peace of the church. The result was an increase of agitation and of intensity of feeling. The union societies became more active, and their organ, Mutual Rights, more pronounced than ever. Then followed citations for trial before church courts on the charge of "speaking evil of

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. James H. Straughn, D. D., president of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, Baltimore, Md., and approved by him in its present form.

magistrates and ministers," the expelling of some and the withdrawal of many who sympathized with them. A number of local independent societies were organized, and a convention was held in Baltimore in November 1828, where a provisional organization was formed under the name of The Associated Methodist Churches. Two years later another convention was held at the same place, and the Methodist Protestant Church was formed, enrolling 83 ministers and about 5,000 members. During the succeeding quadrennium the membership increased rapidly, new annual conferences were formed, the territorial limits of the church were considerably extended, and one or two schools were established.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Methodist Protestant Church stands on the same basis as the Methodist Episcopal Church. In polity, however, there are certain radical differences. The Methodist Protestant Church has no bishops or presiding elders and no life officers of any kind. It makes ministers and laymen equal in number and in power in the legislative bodies of the church, and grants to ministers the right to appeal from the stationing authority of the conference. With these exceptions, the general organization, including the system of quarterly, annual, and general conferences, is similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1936, after many years of negotiations, the Methodist Protestant Church ratified "The Plan of Union" for the Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church, a merger which was to be completed by April 1939 and to be known as the Methodist Church.

WORK

The denomination operates through a General Conference president elected every 4 years; an executive committee which acts on behalf of the General Conference, ad interim, but with no legislative powers and to which all the agencies of the Church are responsible; and three general boards—the Board of Christian Education, with two departments each with its own executive staff, the department of Educational Institutions and the department of Religious Education; the Board of Missions, a consolidation continuing in two departments the Boards of Foreign Missions, the Board of Home Missions, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the Woman's Home Missionary Society, each of the two departments with its own staff—the General Department of Missions and the department of Women's Work; and the Board of Publication which directs two publishing and distributing houses—the department of Sunday school literature; and the national publication, *The Methodist Protestant-Recorder*.

In addition to these activities there are two aged peoples' homes and one orphanage.

The educational work of the church is done by five institutions—four colleges located in Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, and Texas, and one theological seminary located at Westminster, Md.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONNECTION (OR CHURCH) OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been publicly received by a majority vote of the local church, after having declared their experience of salvation, belief in the doctrines of the church, and willingness to submit to its form of government as outlined in its Book of Discipline.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	565	162	403	28.7	71.3
Members, number.....	22,017	8,862	13,165	40.2	59.8
Average membership per church.....	39	55	33		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	7,904	3,070	4,834	38.9	61.2
Female.....	13,073	5,308	7,770	40.6	59.4
Sex not reported.....	1,035	474	561	45.8	54.2
Males per 100 females.....	60.4	57.8	62.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	621	281	340	45.2	54.8
13 years and over.....	18,767	7,752	11,015	41.3	58.7
Age not reported.....	2,629	819	1,810	31.2	68.8
Percent under 13 years ¹	3.2	3.5	3.0		
Church edifices, number.....	517	146	371	28.2	71.8
Value—number reporting.....	514	144	370	28.0	72.0
Amount reported.....	\$1,606,235	\$718,980	\$887,255	44.8	55.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,509,895	\$672,640	\$837,255	44.5	55.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$96,340	\$46,340	\$50,000	48.1	51.9
Average value per church.....	\$3,125	\$4,993	\$2,398		
Debt—number reporting.....	108	69	39	63.9	36.1
Amount reported.....	\$175,571	\$132,000	\$43,481	75.2	24.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	246	50	196	20.3	79.7
Parsonages, number.....	306	83	223	27.1	72.9
Value—number reporting.....	284	76	208	26.8	73.2
Amount reported.....	\$487,570	\$191,750	\$295,820	39.3	60.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	553	160	393	28.9	71.1
Amount reported.....	\$668,597	\$324,532	\$344,065	48.5	51.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$297,299	\$129,297	\$168,002	43.5	56.5
All other salaries.....	\$25,735	\$13,201	\$12,534	51.3	48.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$67,951	\$34,332	\$33,619	50.5	49.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$25,400	\$15,747	\$9,653	62.0	38.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$90,910	\$54,375	\$36,535	59.8	40.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$17,343	\$8,433	\$8,910	48.6	51.4
Home missions.....	\$16,292	\$6,915	\$9,377	42.4	57.6
Foreign missions.....	\$32,684	\$13,346	\$19,338	40.8	59.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25,318	\$11,877	\$13,441	46.9	53.1
All other purposes.....	\$69,665	\$37,069	\$32,656	53.1	46.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,209	\$2,028	\$875		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	520	157	363	30.2	69.8
Officers and teachers.....	6,191	2,275	3,916	36.7	63.3
Scholars.....	40,387	18,302	22,085	45.3	54.7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	19	6	13	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	107	42	65	39.3	60.7
Scholars.....	740	293	457	38.2	61.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	7	4	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	52	42	10	(²)	(²)
Scholars.....	484	403	81	83.3	16.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	—	5	—	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	14	—	14	—	(²)
Scholars.....	100	—	100	—	100.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	505	619	579	—
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—54	40	—12	—
Percent.....	—8.7	6.9	—2.0	—
Members, number.....	22,017	21,910	20,778	20,043
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	107	1,132	735	—
Percent.....	0.5	5.4	3.7	—
Average membership per church.....	39	35	36	34
Church edifices, number.....	517	572	520	489
Value—number reporting.....	514	555	514	480
Amount reported.....	\$1,606,235	\$1,804,719	\$787,731	\$637,117
Average value per church.....	\$3,125	\$3,262	\$1,533	\$1,327
Debt—number reporting.....	108	108	84	49
Amount reported.....	\$175,571	\$201,000	\$37,000	\$18,914
Parsonages, number.....	300	—	—	—
Value—number reporting.....	284	202	217	176
Amount reported.....	\$487,570	\$538,394	\$243,650	\$159,175
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	553	585	525	—
Amount reported.....	\$668,597	\$773,981	\$320,294	—
Pastors' salaries.....	\$267,239	—	—	—
All other salaries.....	\$26,735	—	—	—
Repairs and improvements.....	\$67,951	\$678,081	\$230,606	—
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$25,400	—	—	—
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$90,910	—	—	—
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$17,343	—	—	—
Home missions.....	\$16,232	—	—	—
Foreign missions.....	\$32,034	\$193,725	\$94,237	—
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25,313	—	—	—
All other purposes.....	\$90,055	—	—	—
Not classified.....	—	\$1,575	\$4,391	—
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,209	\$1,323	\$627	—
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	520	561	500	475
Officers and teachers.....	6,191	4,739	3,912	3,442
Scholars.....	40,387	34,314	29,850	21,403

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Wesleyan Methodist Connection by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	585	162	403	22,017	8,852	13,165	7,904	13,079	1,035	60.4	520	6,181	40,387
NEW ENGLAND:													
Vermont.....	2		2	64		64	23	41			2	15	152
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	58	9	49	2,201	609	1,592	815	1,296	90	62.9	56	666	3,707
New Jersey.....	4	3	1	241	211	30	53	54	104		4	53	321
Pennsylvania.....	53	14	39	1,673	675	998	573	911	189	62.0	42	535	3,307
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	45	26	19	1,793	1,184	609	616	1,090	87	55.5	40	520	3,382
Indiana.....	82	25	57	3,728	1,653	2,075	1,377	2,241	110	61.4	78	1,079	6,218
Illinois.....	3		3	96		96	32	64			3	37	200
Michigan.....	52	11	41	2,285	695	1,590	845	1,358	82	62.2	51	703	3,642
Wisconsin.....	12	3	9	410	125	285	161	249		64.7	12	122	786
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	5	1	4	160	25	144	73	86			5	57	211
Iowa.....	18	3	15	520	154	366	225	277	13	81.2	18	170	857
Missouri.....	1	1		20		20	8	12			1	11	40
North Dakota.....	3		3	126		126	57	69			2	25	104
South Dakota.....	13	3	10	621	254	367	189	311	121	60.8	12	123	605
Nebraska.....	2		2	45		45	17	28			2	20	73
Kansas.....	25	7	21	1,169	304	865	416	700	34	53.7	28	444	2,223
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	7	3	4	460	274	186	136	252	72	54.0	7	96	1,175
West Virginia.....	3	1	2	36	12	24	10	26			3	24	152
North Carolina.....	55	20	35	2,132	1,091	1,091	773	1,380	29	56.0	52	509	5,253
South Carolina.....	45	12	33	1,766	568	1,198	611	1,091	64	60.0	44	363	3,377
Georgia.....	21	4	17	402	104	298	147	255		57.6	11	111	626
Florida.....	3		3	64		64	25	39					
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	3	2	1	160	158	8	61	105		58.1	3	44	620
Tennessee.....	9	3	6	396	174	222	159	237		67.1	8	73	390
Alabama.....	13	3	10	592	161	441	234	323	35	72.4	12	110	992
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	9	2	7	448	207	241	157	291		54.0	9	125	709
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	5	1	4	114	62	52	30	84			5	42	230
Wyoming.....	1		1	25		25	3	22			1	10	66
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	1	1		11	11		3	8			1	14	80
Oregon.....	4	2	2	82	61	21	34	48			4	41	233
California.....	5	2	3	122	70	52	41	81			4	39	207

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent un- der 13 ¹
United States.....	565	619	579	591	22,017	21,910	20,778	20,043	621	18,787	2,629	3.2
NEW ENGLAND:												
Vermont.....	2	2	3	3	04	60	96	146	3	61		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	58	81	73	93	2,201	2,360	2,365	3,097	37	2,068	98	1.8
New Jersey.....	4	3			241	111			3	238		1.2
Pennsylvania.....	53	45	46	47	1,073	1,206	1,386	1,236	19	1,349	305	1.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	45	39	40	51	1,793	1,783	1,803	2,443	45	1,512	236	2.9
Indiana.....	82	93	98	85	3,728	4,320	4,511	3,459	100	3,174	454	3.1
Illinois.....	3	6	7	5	96	232	248	308		48	48	
Michigan.....	62	63	72	92	2,285	2,180	2,411	2,354	39	2,106	140	1.8
Wisconsin.....	12	18	10	14	410	484	256	288	18	392		4.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	5	3	2	2	169	100	54	80	7	162		4.1
Iowa.....	18	17	19	25	520	535	556	712	7	450	63	1.5
Missouri.....	1				20				4	16		
North Dakota.....	3	3			126	73				120		
South Dakota.....	13	12	7	5	621	526	294	176	8	396	217	2.0
Nebraska.....	2			5	45				67	30		
Kansas.....	23	25	28	36	1,159	973	1,004	1,077	12	1,109	38	1.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	7	4	1		400	230	73		10	378	72	2.6
West Virginia.....	3	9	8	11	36	204	216	238		36		
North Carolina.....	55	64	48	24	2,182	2,285	1,477	886	98	1,925	159	4.8
South Carolina.....	45	48	35	32	1,766	1,797	1,613	1,603	56	1,366	344	3.9
Georgia.....	21	31	39	37	402	788	1,005	1,096	4	341	57	1.2
Florida.....	3	5	8	8	64	92	91	195		64		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	3	3			166	147			9	157		5.4
Tennessee.....	9	9	11	6	306	340	354	422	86	310		21.7
Alabama.....	13	16	11		502	565	642		20	273	269	6.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	9	9	15	7	448	233	323	157	18	416	14	4.1
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	5	3			114	72				114		
Wyoming.....	1				25						25	
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	1				11				2	9		
Oregon.....	4	4			82	73			4	78		
California.....	5	4			122	70			6	92	24	

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	565	517	514	\$1,808,235	108	\$175,571	284	\$487,570
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	58	58	58	275,350	11	40,200	44	105,600
New Jersey.....	4	3	3	73,600	2	33,079	1	(¹)
Pennsylvania.....	53	41	41	142,550	8	33,226	18	43,900
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	45	35	35	145,590	11	18,481	14	35,600
Indiana.....	82	81	80	222,775	15	7,190	55	60,150
Illinois.....	3	3	3	0,500			3	3,400
Michigan.....	52	51	51	134,525	8	3,613	39	65,280
Wisconsin.....	12	10	10	21,723	3	4,125	4	9,450
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	5	3	3	7,750	1	3,000	1	(¹)
Iowa.....	18	16	16	28,200	2	3,200	14	18,300
North Dakota.....	3	3	3	10,100	1	250		
South Dakota.....	13	10	10	40,660	3	1,135	5	8,400
Kansas.....	28	22	22	40,705	6	3,620	17	20,950
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	7	7	7	21,800	2	3,600	3	9,000
West Virginia.....	3	3	3	0,000			1	(¹)
North Carolina.....	55	53	53	203,600	15	9,250	20	29,400
South Carolina.....	45	43	43	90,100	4	1,435	12	18,400
Georgia.....	21	20	19	18,210			4	4,300
Florida.....	3	3	3	2,800				
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	8	3	3	6,000	2	600	3	9,000
Tennessee.....	9	9	8	11,300	2	747	1	(¹)
Alabama.....	13	13	13	27,242	3	695	9	8,840
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	9	9	9	17,500	1	300	6	4,600
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	5	3	3	15,500	2	4,925	2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	4	3	3	3,750	1	125	1	(¹)
California.....	5	5	5	17,200	2	1,495	3	6,400
Other States.....	7	7	7	12,150	3	1,310	4	20,800

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Vermont, 2; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 2; Wyoming, 1; and Washington, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	566	553	\$668,597	\$297,299	\$25,785	\$67,951
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	58	58	87,838	40,950	1,725	8,206
New Jersey.....	4	4	16,975	5,260	457	1,183
Pennsylvania.....	53	51	66,724	33,331	2,302	8,461
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	45	43	70,009	28,195	3,887	7,275
Indiana.....	82	82	102,290	41,122	4,727	8,025
Illinois.....	3	3	3,763	2,077	112	9
Michigan.....	52	52	67,516	31,721	1,990	5,954
Wisconsin.....	12	12	10,396	4,719	470	439
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	5	5	3,496	2,142	-----	22
Iowa.....	18	18	15,776	7,120	489	2,547
North Dakota.....	3	3	3,281	1,795	145	87
South Dakota.....	13	12	11,894	6,161	316	285
Kansas.....	28	28	35,411	14,499	1,843	1,702
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	7	7	19,678	8,632	785	8,007
West Virginia.....	3	3	1,200	782	-----	100
North Carolina.....	55	54	64,376	30,881	2,109	7,963
South Carolina.....	45	45	34,941	14,761	1,923	4,602
Georgia.....	21	18	6,103	2,598	545	1,132
Florida.....	3	3	520	260	142	100
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	3	3	5,771	2,080	456	216
Tennessee.....	9	8	3,978	2,311	464	113
Alabama.....	13	12	6,924	3,465	222	654
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	9	9	8,455	4,744	355	363
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	5	5	4,550	1,579	75	1,200
PACIFIC:						
Oregon.....	4	4	4,155	1,925	-----	825
California.....	5	5	8,733	2,107	150	3,284
Other States.....	7	6	3,775	2,082	32	196

¹ Includes: Vermont, 2; Nebraska, 2; Wyoming, 1; and Washington, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on church debt, ex- cluding in- terest	Other current expenses, includ- ing in- terest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$25,400	\$90,910	\$17,343	\$16,262	\$32,684	\$25,318	\$69,665
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	4,092	12,532	1,660	2,309	5,243	3,195	7,926
New Jersey.....	2,595	4,929	450	243	348	818	692
Pennsylvania.....	881	8,953	643	1,313	2,849	2,040	5,951
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	4,023	10,300	1,931	2,044	2,809	1,867	7,678
Indiana.....	1,963	14,435	2,793	2,288	5,481	6,727	14,738
Illinois.....	200	528	34	192	155	232	224
Michigan.....	1,369	7,496	2,332	2,063	3,765	3,634	7,192
Wisconsin.....	921	1,503	124	552	723	227	709
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	188	638	—	62	192	78	174
Iowa.....	62	2,316	317	344	778	247	1,556
North Dakota.....	—	869	8	102	134	4	137
South Dakota.....	920	1,967	180	223	463	310	1,060
Kansas.....	386	4,965	1,844	1,071	1,232	1,564	6,305
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	547	2,270	933	179	838	956	1,631
West Virginia.....	—	165	—	8	46	104	65
North Carolina.....	3,484	7,855	1,427	747	3,082	1,406	5,422
South Carolina.....	1,323	2,836	1,125	780	2,188	716	4,682
Georgia.....	—	635	35	284	309	25	540
Florida.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	500	800	457	74	289	—	890
Tennessee.....	90	443	321	84	96	25	32
Alabama.....	128	1,052	256	239	418	2	488
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	200	1,040	116	300	220	406	612
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	847	431	75	54	119	56	114
PACIFIC:							
Oregon.....	—	202	50	92	417	115	463
California.....	536	1,331	136	332	361	334	172
Other States.....	145	369	81	214	140	230	286

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	565	22, 017	514	\$1, 608, 235	108	\$175, 571	553	\$668, 597	520	40, 387
Alabama.....	13	592	13	27, 242	3	665	12	0, 924	12	992
Allegheny.....	54	1, 647	43	202, 590	11	43, 575	51	84, 100	47	4, 448
California.....	5	122	5	17, 200	2	1, 495	5	8, 733	4	207
Champlain.....	23	687	23	94, 000	3	4, 920	23	25, 732	21	1, 111
Dakota.....	22	886	17	69, 400	7	6, 690	21	20, 631	20	1, 005
Indiana.....	74	3, 605	72	211, 425	13	5, 534	74	98, 275	70	5, 897
Iowa.....	24	737	20	35, 950	2	3, 200	24	20, 684	24	1, 219
Kansas.....	31	1, 224	25	44, 765	7	4, 070	30	36, 478	31	2, 336
Kentucky.....	12	312	12	18, 850	4	2, 256	12	10, 688	12	1, 040
Lockport.....	16	839	16	99, 600	5	19, 743	16	39, 427	16	1, 505
Michigan.....	31	1, 481	30	93, 000	4	1, 045	31	45, 487	31	2, 575
Middle Atlantic.....	7	339	6	101, 600	5	44, 829	7	25, 221	7	463
North Carolina.....	61	2, 628	60	225, 900	17	12, 850	60	84, 829	58	6, 384
North Georgia.....	5	160	4	3, 860	-----	-----	5	3, 670	5	331
North Michigan.....	21	804	21	41, 525	4	2, 568	21	22, 029	20	1, 367
Ohio.....	28	1, 057	21	43, 750	5	4, 890	27	34, 478	25	1, 643
Oklahoma.....	9	448	9	17, 500	1	300	9	8, 455	9	709
Oregon.....	5	93	4	4, 750	2	605	5	4, 453	5	313
Rochester.....	34	1, 056	30	102, 050	3	7, 020	34	34, 540	28	1, 812
South Carolina.....	46	1, 780	43	89, 600	4	1, 435	46	34, 166	45	3, 421
South Georgia.....	19	306	18	17, 150	-----	-----	16	2, 953	6	295
South Ohio.....	3	83	3	6, 500	-----	-----	3	812	3	120
Tennessee.....	9	306	8	11, 300	2	747	8	3, 978	8	390
Wisconsin.....	13	435	11	26, 728	4	7, 125	13	11, 864	13	795

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The various divisions of Methodism have separated from the parent body on questions of ethics, polity, and nationality, and not for doctrinal reasons; and the Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America shares with the other Methodist bodies the inheritance of its history and literature from the period of John Wesley's conversion to the date of its own organization as a separate denomination in 1843.

As the question of the enslaving of the colored race in America began to compel attention not only in political life, but in church life, there arose within the Methodist Episcopal Church many earnest opposers of slavery. Their activities were opposed by some of the ecclesiastical authorities of the church, resulting in the expulsion of a number of persons and the withdrawal of others.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1920, has been revised by F. R. Eddy, agent of the Wesleyan Methodist Publishing Association, Syracuse, N. Y., and approved by him in its present form.

The stand taken by these persons was that the Bible and early Methodist authorities united in declaring slavery to be wrong, and the church should not condemn liberty of testimony and free discussion. These persons joined forces, and in 1841 a conference was formed in Michigan which took the name of Wesleyan Methodist. The next year a paper was issued in Massachusetts called "The True Wesleyan," with Rev. Orange Scott as editor. In November 1842 Rev. J. Horton and Rev. L. R. Sunderland became identified with this movement and in December were joined by Rev. Luther Lee and Rev. L. C. Matlock. The result was the formation, on May 31, 1843, in Utica, N. Y., of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America. About 6,000 members united in this organization. At first these churches were all located in the northeastern States, but missionary and evangelistic activities have since built up churches throughout the United States and in eastern Canada.

With the passing of slavery in the Civil War, one of the issues that called the church into existence ceased to exist. Numerical losses were sustained in this period, but the conviction prevailed that other important issues of a spiritual and reform character should continue to be maintained, chief of which were the advocacy of the experience of entire sanctification and the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the church is in accord with historic Methodism. It holds that man is not only justified by faith in Christ, but also sanctified by faith. Special emphasis is placed upon this experience, and it is defined in the Discipline in the following manner:

Article of Religion XIV—Entire Sanctification

Entire sanctification is that work of the Holy Spirit by which the child of God is cleansed from all inbred sin through faith in Jesus Christ. It is subsequent to regeneration, and is wrought when the believer presents himself a living sacrifice, holy, and acceptable unto God, and is thus enabled through grace to love God with all the heart and to walk in His holy commandments blameless. Entire sanctification as a separate Article of Religion, distinct from that of regeneration, appeared in the Book of Discipline in 1849.

The great cardinal doctrines of Christianity as interpreted in the general standards of Methodism are received by this church. Briefly stated, the Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America believes: (1) In one God revealed in the Holy Trinity: the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; (2) in the divine inspiration of the authority of the Old and New Testament Scriptures, and that they contain all things necessary to salvation; (3) that man is born with a fallen nature, and is therefore inclined to sin and that continually; (4) that the atonement through Christ is for the whole human race, and that whosoever repents and believes on the Lord Jesus Christ as his Saviour is justified and regenerated and saved from the dominion of sin; (5) that believers are sanctified wholly subsequent to conversion through faith in Christ; (6) in the bodily resurrection of Christ, and His return, in the resurrection of the dead, and in the final judgment.

ORGANIZATION

Though it is not an episcopal body, this church conforms in its general features to the polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with a quarterly conference, annual conferences, and a general conference as the essential units of organization. Lay representation is provided for in all these bodies. The General Conference, which meets every 4 years, is the lawmaking body of the connection, limited by a constitution. The limitations are as follows:

The articles of faith cannot be changed except by the consent of the annual conferences, churches, and members. While the church has an itinerant ministry, yet it is by agreement between the ministry and the churches, and this cannot be abolished except by vote of the annual conferences, churches, and members. No new conditions of membership can be instituted except by vote of the general and annual conferences, and a majority of the membership. No change in the above can be made except by a two-thirds vote of the three bodies, the General Conference, annual conferences, and local churches.

Admission to full membership in the Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America requires a profession of saving faith in Christ, compliance with the rules, articles of faith, and polity of the church, and baptism by one of the three modes of Christian baptism, and (1) no connection with slavery in any form; (2) the nonuse or manufacture of intoxicants, or aiding or abetting the sale, either directly or indirectly; (3) withdrawal from all secret societies on the ground that the God-ordained relations with "home, State, and church" are sufficient to meet the obligations and duties of mankind toward God and man; and (4) the use, sale, or manufacture of tobacco in any form must be abandoned. The above are the conditions of full membership. Persons may be received as associate members on professing saving faith in Christ, and endeavoring to govern their lives by the general rules of the church. The Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America also recognizes and encourages the baptism of infants.

WORK

The missionary activities of the church are carried on through the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection. All pastors are regarded as home missionary workers and agents, but there are in addition 14 special missionaries in the home field. No help is given to specific churches, but the work is general evangelism. It extends through different parts of the United States and Canada. In Canada work is developing in Ottawa and Quebec. In the United States missionary territory is being developed as follows: Onondaga Indian Mission, N. Y.; Alabama Mission School (colored); Blue Ridge Mountain Work in North Carolina; Zion's Hill Mountain Mission, Ky.; Carlsbad Mexican Mission, Calif.; Hephzibah Orphanage, Ga. Mission conferences are as follows: Middle Atlantic States, California, Tennessee, East Tennessee, South Georgia, North Georgia, Alabama, Oklahoma, Kentucky, North Michigan, Oregon, and Canada. The receipts for this work in 1936 were \$14,785. In addition, the various annual conferences have funds of their own which they expend as they deem best, without reference to the Missionary Society and without making any report to the General Conference.

The foreign missionary work is carried on in Africa, with headquarters at Kamabai, near Freetown, Sierra Leone. They have strong mission stations in the Surat and Sanjan districts in India, also in Japan. The appropriations by the Missionary Society are, for the most part, merely supplementary to amounts raised in the mission churches or appropriated by the annual conferences. In addition to the mission station at Kamabai, there are three outstations where missionaries reside. In 1936 there were 23 American missionaries in Africa, India, and Japan; 110 native workers; 11 church organizations, including several congregations and reporting 600 members; 4 church schools, with about 240 students; and 15 general schools open to all. Medical work is now organized and directed by doctors and nurses with well-equipped hospitals. The total amount received for the foreign work during the year 1936 was \$47,707, and the property is valued at \$78,984.

The home educational work of the church includes four institutions of higher grade in New York, Indiana, Kansas, and South Carolina, with a total of 1,000 students. The net assets of the four institutions are \$863,498. During the year 1936 the contributions for education were \$214,886, part of which was used in erecting buildings.

Young people's work is represented by the young missionary workers' bands, with a membership of 17,895 and an offering in 1936 of \$29,046, and by the Wesleyan Young People's Society with an approximate membership of 4,000.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this denomination persons are received into full membership upon public profession of faith and a pledge to conform to the discipline and rules of the church. Baptism is administered to infants.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	91	56	35		
Members, number.....	12,395	9,959	2,436	80.3	19.7
Average membership per church.....	136	178	70		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	4,753	3,823	930	80.4	19.6
Female.....	7,642	6,136	1,506	80.3	19.7
Males per 100 females.....	62.2	62.3	61.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,030	888	151	85.5	14.5
13 years and over.....	11,148	9,052	2,096	81.2	18.8
Age not reported.....	208	19	189	9.1	90.9
Percent under 13 years ²	8.5	8.9	6.7		
Church edifices, number.....	80	54	35		
Value—number reporting.....	87	54	33		
Amount reported.....	\$2,043,250	\$1,787,600	\$255,750	87.5	12.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,968,250	\$1,727,600	\$240,750	87.8	12.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$75,000	\$60,000	\$15,000	80.0	20.0
Average value per church.....	\$23,486	\$33,102	\$7,750		
Debt—number reporting.....	43	37	6		
Amount reported.....	\$262,750	\$252,627	\$10,223	96.1	3.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	32	10	22		
Parsonages, number.....	68	47	21		
Value—number reporting.....	64	43	21		
Amount reported.....	\$316,000	\$240,000	\$76,000	75.9	24.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	90	55	35		
Amount reported.....	\$253,732	\$203,458	\$50,274	80.2	19.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$96,559	\$76,156	\$21,500	77.8	22.2
All other salaries.....	\$16,090	\$13,806	\$2,284	85.8	14.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$19,495	\$15,231	\$4,264	78.1	21.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$20,321	\$18,405	\$1,916	90.6	9.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$55,668	\$49,114	\$6,554	82.8	17.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,842	\$2,825	\$1,017	73.5	26.5
Home missions.....	\$6,154	\$4,844	\$1,310	78.7	21.3
Foreign missions.....	\$6,154	\$4,801	\$1,353	78.0	22.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,602	\$1,661	\$941	63.8	36.2
All other purposes.....	\$26,747	\$20,612	\$6,135	77.1	22.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,819	\$3,699	\$1,436		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	85	53	32		
Officers and teachers.....	1,833	1,298	535	70.8	29.2
Scholars.....	13,337	10,514	2,823	78.8	21.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	14	6	8		
Officers and teachers.....	104	63	41	60.6	39.4
Scholars.....	971	643	328	66.2	33.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	6	4		
Officers and teachers.....	48	26	22		
Scholars.....	428	303	125	70.8	29.2

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Primitive Methodist Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	91	80	93	96
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	11	-13	-3	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	12,395	11,990	9,353	7,558
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	405	2,637	1,795	
Percent.....	3.4	28.2	23.7	
Average membership per church.....	136	150	101	79
Church edifices, number.....	80	83	93	101
Value—number reporting.....	87	79	91	93
Amount reported.....	\$2,043,250	\$1,676,800	\$829,035	\$630,700
Average value per church.....	\$23,486	\$21,225	\$9,110	\$6,782
Debt—number reporting.....	43	27	36	45
Amount reported.....	\$262,750	\$121,049	\$85,869	\$60,965
Parsonages, number.....	68			
Value—number reporting.....	64	63	51	49
Amount reported.....	\$316,000	\$406,300	\$164,300	\$103,600
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	90	80	92	
Amount reported.....	\$253,732	\$326,598	\$147,095	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$96,650			
All other salaries.....	\$16,090			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$19,495	\$270,508	\$124,166	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$20,321			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$55,668			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,842			
Home missions.....	\$6,154			
Foreign missions.....	\$6,154	\$56,000	\$20,554	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,602			
All other purposes.....	\$26,747			
Not classified.....			\$2,975	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,819	\$4,082	\$1,605	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	85	78	90	91
Officers and teachers.....	1,833	1,571	1,557	1,563
Scholars.....	13,337	15,190	14,918	13,177

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Primitive Methodist Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Primitive Methodist Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	91	56	35	12,395	9,959	2,436	4,753	7,642	62.2	85	1,833	13,337
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	11	11	—	2,167	2,167	—	814	1,353	60.2	11	219	1,516
Rhode Island.....	7	1	6	906	99	807	347	559	62.1	7	130	711
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	2	—	631	631	—	270	361	74.8	2	61	894
Pennsylvania.....	49	36	13	7,567	6,502	1,065	2,876	4,691	61.3	47	1,170	8,921
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	2	2	—	222	222	—	95	127	74.8	2	41	274
Illinois.....	1	1	—	173	173	—	74	99	(¹)	1	29	180
Wisconsin.....	16	2	14	627	89	538	243	384	63.3	13	134	757
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	3	1	2	102	76	26	34	68	(¹)	2	19	84

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	91	80	93	96	12,395	11,990	9,353	7,558	1,039	11,148	209	8.5
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	11	10	11	9	2,167	2,415	1,599	1,204	210	1,957	-----	9.7
Rhode Island.....	7	8	8	8	906	787	500	532	45	861	-----	5.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	3	2	3	631	432	205	298	42	589	-----	6.7
Pennsylvania.....	49	41	42	43	7,507	7,137	5,793	3,807	673	6,798	96	9.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	2	2	4	3	222	328	232	138	41	181	-----	18.5
Illinois.....	1	2	2	3	173	235	259	331	28	145	-----	16.2
Wisconsin.....	16	11	22	25	627	543	725	1,158	-----	538	89	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	3	3	2	2	102	63	40	30	-----	79	23	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States....	91	89	87	\$2,043,250	43	\$262,750	64	\$316,000
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	11	11	11	403,500	9	61,000	10	61,500
Rhode Island.....	7	7	7	117,500	2	5,930	5	25,500
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	49	48	47	1,321,700	26	171,124	34	195,500
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Wisconsin.....	16	15	14	57,050	2	638	10	18,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	3	3	3	5,500	-----	-----	2	(¹)
Other States.....	5	5	5	138,000	5	24,058	3	15,500

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: New York, 2; Ohio, 2; and Illinois, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	91	90	\$253,722	\$96,659	\$16,090	\$19,495
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	11	11	41,530	13,039	4,377	1,354
Rhode Island.....	7	7	19,002	8,054	1,286	1,267
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	49	49	163,711	62,376	10,091	13,317
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Wisconsin.....	16	15	10,812	5,470	264	961
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	3	3	2,607	1,800		50
Other States.....	5	5	16,064	5,920	72	2,546

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay-ment on church debt, exclud-ing interest	Other current ex-penses, includ-ing interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head-quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$20,321	\$55,668	\$3,842	\$6,154	\$6,154	\$2,602	\$28,747
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	1,757	10,572	1,363	696	616	133	7,621
Rhode Island.....	100	4,524	504	468	382	597	1,820
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....	16,509	35,185	1,434	3,876	3,858	1,605	15,370
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Wisconsin.....	555	1,754	235	229	354	173	817
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....		465	10	75	147	60	
Other States.....	1,310	3,168	296	810	797	29	1,116

¹ Includes: New York, 2; Ohio, 2; and Illinois, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	91	12,395	87	\$2,048,250	43	\$262,750	90	\$253,732	85	13,337
Eastern.....	19	3,499	19	571,000	12	70,930	19	67,421	19	3,056
Pennsylvania.....	72	8,896	68	1,477,250	31	185,820	71	186,311	66	10,281

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Among the features of the evangelistic movement in this country during the first decade of the nineteenth century was one that was distinctively American—the camp meeting. The first one appears to have been conducted in eastern Kentucky in 1800 by a union of Methodists and Presbyterians. Subsequently the Presbyterians withdrew to a considerable degree, and the camp meeting became a special feature of Methodist revival work, particularly throughout the West and the South. So much attention was attracted to this institution that several accounts were printed in the Methodist magazines of England, and early in the nineteenth century an American named Lorenzo Dow went over to England and aroused in the hearts of several members of the Wesleyan Connection a strong desire to have one in that country. Accordingly arrangements were made and one was held at Mow Cop, Staffordshire, on Sunday, May 31, 1807. So successful was this that other meetings followed, and a large number of converts were organized into societies or classes. When they sought admission into the Wesleyan Connection, however, they were refused unless they would break off all connection with the camp meeting Methodists, the conference declaring the meetings highly improper and likely to be productive of considerable mischief. A few persisted in holding them, and the immediate result was the expulsion from the Methodist body in June 1808 of Hugh Bourne, and in September 1810 of William Clowes, two of the leaders, who have always been considered the founders of the Primitive Methodist Church.

The meeting at Mow Cop is regarded as the real beginning of Primitive Methodism, although the first society, or church, was organized in March 1810 at Standley, and was composed of 10 converts, none of whom belonged to any other church. The name "Primitive" was officially assumed at a meeting held at Tunstall, England, in February 1812, in order to distinguish the new societies which, up to that time, had been known as Camp Meeting Methodists, from the original Methodist body, which later adopted the name Wesleyan. The subsequent emigration of considerable numbers of members to America led to the formation of societies in various parts of the United States and Canada, the first missionaries arriving in July 1829, while Bourne himself visited America in 1844. As the work extended three conferences were formed—the Western, the Pennsylvania, and the Eastern.

At the meeting of the General Conference in Kewanee, Ill., in September 1925 a proposal was made to unite the three conferences into one annual conference. This resulted in the union of the Pennsylvania and Western conferences, they having already voted in favor of the union; but the Eastern Conference deferred action on the question until the General Conference meeting in September 1929.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. William B. Sharp, secretary of the General Conference of the Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America, Lonsdale, R. I., and approved by him in its present form.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine of the Primitive Methodist Church is essentially that of other branches of Methodism. It lays special emphasis on one triune God; the deity of Jesus Christ; the deity and personality of the Holy Spirit; the innocence, fall, and redemption of mankind; the necessity of repentance, justification by faith, regeneration, and sanctification producing holiness of heart and life; the resurrection of the dead and the conscious future existence of all men; the general judgment and eternal rewards and punishments.

In polity the church is very democratic. There is no centralization of authority. The General Conference is the legislative body and is composed of an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates elected by the several annual conferences on the basis of 1 each for every 300 members or fractional part thereof over 150. There is no distinction in this respect between male and female. Women are eligible to every office, including the regular ordained ministry.

The annual conferences have general and district committees which attend to necessary business in the interim of the annual meetings.

There are no bishops or district superintendents and there is no time limit for the pastorate. Each church is supplied with a pastor by the annual conference, usually by its "invitation." A society meeting is called the first week in March, at which three ministers are designated as first, second, and third choice for pastor for the ensuing year beginning in May. If the first declines, the second is invited; if he declines, the third is invited; if he declines, another society meeting is called, and the same course pursued. When an invitation is accepted by a minister, the annual conference simply ratifies the agreement, "except for grave reasons." The invitation is for 1 year, but may be renewed indefinitely. All uninvited ministers are stationed by the annual conference, and no candidates for the ministry are received unless there are churches for them.

WORK

The general activities of the Primitive Methodist Church are under the care of committees elected by the conference. The home mission work is under the direction of conference missionary boards, the members of which are elected annually by the two conferences of the denomination. Each board has jurisdiction within the bounds of its own conference and reports to it annually. During the year 1938 there were 14 missionaries employed, and contributions were reported to the amount of \$18,400.

The foreign mission work is under the care of a General Conference foreign missionary committee, composed of two representatives from each annual conference, one minister and one layman, elected by the General Conference and holding office for 4 years.

In 1921 the General Conference began to centralize its foreign missionary activities in Guatemala, Central America. A missionary was sent to open the work and it has grown with unexpected rapidity. The headquarters in the field are at Totonicapan, Quiche, Chichicastenango, and San Cristobal. There are 17 outstations, with 4 paid missionaries, 4 paid native workers, and 12 volunteer native workers.

The board of education is elected quadrennially by the General Conference. The official denominational organ is the Primitive Methodist Journal, published monthly.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination is conditional upon an acceptance of the Apostles' Creed as the statement of faith, a promise of obedience to God's will and commandments, and support of the church services and institutions.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	11,464	1,719	9,735	15.0	85.0
Members, number.....	2,061,683	949,426	1,112,257	46.1	53.9
Average membership per church.....	180	552	114		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	794,483	363,790	430,693	45.8	54.2
Female.....	1,056,854	482,325	574,529	45.6	54.4
Sex not reported.....	210,346	103,311	107,035	49.1	50.9
Males per 100 females.....	75.2	75.4	75.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	189,988	86,097	103,891	45.3	54.7
13 years and over.....	1,561,805	712,122	849,683	45.6	54.4
Age not reported.....	309,890	151,207	158,683	48.8	51.2
Percent under 13 years ¹	10.8	10.8	10.9		
Church edifices, number.....	10,864	1,682	9,182	15.5	84.5
Value—number reporting.....	10,740	1,666	9,074	15.5	84.5
Amount reported.....	\$137,597,532	\$92,893,847	\$44,673,685	67.6	32.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$135,080,883	\$91,608,388	\$43,472,495	67.8	32.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,486,649	\$1,285,450	\$1,201,190	51.7	48.3
Average value per church.....	\$12,809	\$55,759	\$4,923		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,266	665	601	52.5	47.5
Amount reported.....	\$13,007,264	\$11,906,095	\$1,101,169	91.5	8.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	4,771	581	4,190	12.2	87.8
Parsonages, number.....	7,199	1,347	5,852	18.7	81.3
Value—number reporting.....	5,097	1,270	3,818	25.1	74.9
Amount reported.....	\$17,752,052	\$7,923,108	\$9,828,944	44.6	55.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11,300	1,715	9,585	15.2	84.8
Amount reported.....	\$21,558,863	\$12,852,874	\$8,705,489	59.6	40.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,968,337	\$3,201,819	\$3,766,518	45.9	54.1
All other salaries.....	\$1,680,055	\$1,208,996	\$471,059	75.5	24.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,836,096	\$907,533	\$928,563	49.4	50.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,894,058	\$1,442,162	\$451,896	76.1	23.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,487,168	\$2,474,836	\$1,012,332	71.0	29.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$756,368	\$464,596	\$291,772	61.4	38.6
Home missions.....	\$364,274	\$241,159	\$123,115	66.2	33.8
Foreign missions.....	\$335,307	\$216,052	\$120,215	64.1	35.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,962,446	\$1,203,738	\$758,708	61.3	38.7
All other purposes.....	\$2,274,194	\$1,432,983	\$841,211	63.0	37.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,908	\$7,404	\$908		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	9,374	1,612	7,762	17.2	82.8
Officers and teachers	143,132	54,758	88,374	38.3	61.7
Scholars	1,261,666	575,152	686,514	45.6	54.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	2,119	699	1,420	33.0	67.0
Officers and teachers	19,619	8,683	10,936	44.3	55.7
Scholars	131,856	60,436	71,420	45.8	54.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	272	79	193	29.0	71.0
Officers and teachers	2,110	603	1,507	28.6	71.4
Scholars	12,655	5,227	7,428	41.3	58.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	77	15	62	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers	667	199	468	29.8	70.2
Scholars	6,243	1,378	4,865	30.1	69.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	11,464	18,096	19,184	17,083
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-6,642	-1,088	1,601	-----
Percent	-36.7	-5.7	8.6	-----
Members, number	2,061,683	2,487,694	2,114,479	1,638,480
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-426,011	373,215	475,999	-----
Percent	-17.1	17.7	20.1	-----
Average membership per church	180	137	110	93
Church edifices, number	10,804	16,582	17,251	15,933
Value—number reporting	10,740	16,443	17,133	15,869
Amount reported	\$137,567,532	\$161,986,430	\$82,428,433	\$37,278,424
Average value per church	\$12,809	\$9,851	\$3,044	\$2,351
Debt—number reporting	1,266	2,158	1,014	1,195
Amount reported	\$13,067,264	\$16,072,816	\$3,840,850	\$1,256,093
Parsonages, number	7,199	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting	6,097	5,973	5,327	4,566
Amount reported	\$17,752,052	\$24,014,300	\$11,777,753	\$7,265,610
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	11,300	17,798	18,751	-----
Amount reported	\$21,558,363	\$41,051,150	\$17,139,308	-----
Pastors' salaries	\$6,968,337	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries	\$1,650,055	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements	\$1,836,096	\$20,809,025	\$11,905,816	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$1,894,088	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest	\$3,487,168	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$756,368	-----	-----	-----
Home missions	\$364,274	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions	\$335,307	\$11,168,543	\$5,134,562	-----
To general headquarters for distribution	\$1,062,446	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes	\$2,274,194	-----	-----	-----
Not classified	-----	\$672,982	\$9,020	-----
Average expenditure per church	\$1,908	\$2,340	\$914	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	9,374	15,525	16,308	13,846
Officers and teachers	143,132	166,752	152,177	113,328
Scholars	1,261,666	1,302,494	1,683,559	1,040,100

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	11,454	1,719	9,735	2,081,683	949,426	1,112,257
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	7	-----	7	605	-----	605
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....	1	1	-----	230	230	-----
Illinois.....	68	0	62	5,536	1,496	4,340
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	1	-----	1	35	-----	35
Missouri.....	624	103	521	107,714	49,679	58,035
Nebraska.....	2	-----	2	138	-----	138
Kansas.....	3	1	2	504	231	273
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	103	20	83	15,236	6,663	8,573
District of Columbia.....	5	5	-----	5,879	5,879	-----
Virginia.....	1,011	138	873	159,621	80,579	109,043
West Virginia.....	354	31	323	46,224	16,524	29,700
North Carolina.....	1,036	153	882	207,875	91,233	116,642
South Carolina.....	418	81	337	91,514	42,297	49,217
Georgia.....	1,078	160	918	201,247	93,283	107,964
Florida.....	328	89	239	57,523	35,002	22,521
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	724	80	644	99,371	31,896	67,475
Tennessee.....	890	161	739	160,951	79,787	81,164
Alabama.....	885	116	769	155,416	70,187	85,229
Mississippi.....	751	58	693	107,245	32,012	75,233
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	753	75	678	114,924	45,805	69,059
Louisiana.....	258	53	205	53,250	30,888	22,371
Oklahoma.....	331	50	281	65,948	30,250	29,698
Texas.....	1,598	272	1,326	335,730	174,306	161,423
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	7	2	5	482	120	362
Idaho.....	4	-----	4	254	-----	254
Colorado.....	17	5	12	2,736	1,799	937
New Mexico.....	80	16	64	10,225	4,907	5,318
Arizona.....	35	10	25	4,873	3,285	1,588
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	2	2	-----	448	448	-----
Oregon.....	11	5	6	1,400	727	768
California.....	70	36	34	18,141	13,874	4,267

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—
Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	794,483	1,056,854	210,346	75.2	9,374	143,132	1,261,966
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	242	363	-----	66.7	7	61	333
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana.....	95	135	-----	70.4	1	25	175
Illinois.....	2,145	3,091	600	69.4	50	586	3,903
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa.....	16	19	-----	(¹)	1	4	24
Missouri.....	40,090	57,911	9,743	69.2	500	7,942	66,556
Nebraska.....	52	86	-----	(¹)	2	16	103
Kansas.....	221	283	-----	78.1	3	72	215
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Maryland.....	5,778	8,584	874	67.3	97	1,371	11,559
District of Columbia.....	720	906	4,253	79.5	5	287	3,378
Virginia.....	71,152	95,652	22,817	74.4	851	13,975	133,636
West Virginia.....	17,606	24,323	4,295	72.4	306	4,118	40,057
North Carolina.....	78,300	98,934	30,641	79.1	882	13,461	140,006
South Carolina.....	35,975	43,370	12,169	82.9	357	5,240	57,791
Georgia.....	78,901	102,848	10,408	76.8	787	12,179	108,322
Florida.....	22,540	30,877	4,106	73.0	260	4,650	37,955
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Kentucky.....	36,627	49,783	12,061	73.6	581	7,456	60,234
Tennessee.....	63,672	85,411	11,868	74.5	739	11,123	99,632
Alabama.....	59,708	74,206	21,322	80.5	655	9,890	81,451
Mississippi.....	40,987	60,482	15,770	81.2	624	6,340	50,629
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	43,977	62,395	8,552	70.5	658	8,805	74,683
Louisiana.....	18,876	25,329	9,054	74.5	207	3,296	27,056
Oklahoma.....	25,977	36,188	3,783	71.8	291	4,592	39,375
Texas.....	130,634	185,454	13,651	73.7	1,350	23,168	198,637
MOUNTAIN: Montana.....	143	339	-----	42.2	7	60	386
Idaho.....	124	130	-----	95.4	4	36	313
Colorado.....	905	1,577	194	61.2	16	189	1,388
New Mexico.....	3,261	4,770	2,194	68.4	64	937	7,321
Arizona.....	1,573	1,967	1,333	80.0	32	404	8,971
PACIFIC: Washington.....	172	276	-----	62.3	2	41	334
Oregon.....	550	904	-----	64.8	10	120	1,007
California.....	7,218	10,171	752	71.0	65	1,176	10,521

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926
United States.....	11,454	18,096	19,184	17,683	2,061,683	2,487,694
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	15	14	605	513
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....	1	1	2	8	230	395
Illinois.....	68	92	104	114	5,836	6,201
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	1	2	2	7	35	269
Missouri.....	624	953	1,114	1,170	107,714	126,334
Nebraska.....	2	2	3	3	138	181
Kansas.....	3	8	23	43	504	1,281
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	103	146	155	152	15,236	17,610
District of Columbia.....	5	7	7	7	6,879	6,306
Virginia.....	1,011	1,588	1,504	1,501	189,621	237,003
West Virginia.....	354	673	687	572	46,224	65,058
North Carolina.....	1,035	1,664	1,661	1,522	207,875	249,916
South Carolina.....	418	827	851	799	91,514	135,129
Georgia.....	1,078	1,620	1,665	1,544	201,247	249,722
Florida.....	328	565	590	474	57,523	74,242
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	724	1,043	1,084	1,038	99,371	120,458
Tennessee.....	890	1,455	1,518	1,465	160,951	189,830
Alabama.....	885	1,422	1,500	1,395	155,416	197,219
Mississippi.....	751	1,150	1,164	1,105	107,245	134,573
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	753	1,004	1,205	1,075	114,924	123,676
Louisiana.....	258	401	402	370	53,259	56,882
Oklahoma.....	331	578	716	673	65,048	75,771
Texas.....	1,598	2,569	2,785	2,341	335,739	380,453
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	7	14	16	23	482	893
Idaho.....	4	8	16	12	254	370
Colorado.....	17	30	10	15	2,736	2,787
New Mexico.....	80	101	114	48	10,225	8,848
Arizona.....	35	38	22	10	4,873	4,290
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	2	4	9	14	448	564
Oregon.....	11	23	30	42	1,490	2,493
California.....	70	101	118	127	18,141	17,521

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF MEMBERS—continued		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	2, 114, 479	1, 638, 480	189, 988	1, 661, 806	309, 890	10. 8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	811	806	17	688	-----	2. 8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....	428	818	7	223	-----	3. 0
Illinois.....	7, 328	7, 198	705	3, 945	1, 186	15. 2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	116	562	-----	35	-----	7. 6
Missouri.....	133, 750	112, 058	7, 264	87, 755	12, 695	7. 6
Nebraska.....	154	181	1	137	-----	. 7
Kansas.....	1, 795	2, 332	101	403	-----	20. 0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	15, 751	12, 642	949	13, 312	975	6. 7
District of Columbia.....	2, 666	1, 922	28	1, 598	4, 263	1. 7
Virginia.....	202, 648	157, 354	14, 442	142, 137	33, 042	9. 2
West Virginia.....	53, 020	36, 632	3, 063	30, 333	6, 228	9. 2
North Carolina.....	199, 764	151, 808	19, 836	150, 582	37, 457	11. 6
South Carolina.....	105, 806	84, 266	9, 326	66, 739	15, 449	12. 3
Georgia.....	219, 755	178, 307	19, 502	154, 371	27, 374	11. 2
Florida.....	51, 605	32, 330	4, 485	45, 043	7, 995	9. 1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	114, 795	99, 355	7, 210	73, 311	18, 844	9. 0
Tennessee.....	167, 270	140, 308	14, 351	121, 748	24, 852	10. 5
Alabama.....	167, 938	125, 702	16, 593	110, 381	28, 442	13. 1
Mississippi.....	114, 469	94, 845	10, 303	73, 408	23, 529	12. 3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	110, 993	81, 699	11, 123	90, 833	12, 968	10. 9
Louisiana.....	38, 940	31, 639	5, 329	30, 990	10, 634	12. 6
Oklahoma.....	60, 263	40, 473	6, 820	49, 913	9, 215	12. 0
Texas.....	316, 812	225, 431	34, 403	271, 764	29, 572	11. 2
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	1, 258	1, 068	53	429	-----	11. 0
Idaho.....	680	503	30	169	55	15. 1
Colorado.....	1, 855	1, 405	230	2, 207	299	9. 4
New Mexico.....	7, 120	2, 882	773	6, 520	2, 932	10. 6
Arizona.....	1, 939	682	400	3, 913	560	9. 3
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	620	718	83	365	-----	18. 5
Oregon.....	2, 515	2, 272	93	1, 272	125	6. 8
California.....	12, 176	10, 222	1, 887	15, 375	909	10. 8

Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	11,454	10,864	10,740	\$137,567,532	1,266	\$13,007,264	5,097	\$17,752,052
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	7	34,200			2	(¹)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	68	67	66	220,050	3	15,650	32	43,800
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	624	614	601	8,813,921	76	846,282	307	899,400
Kansas.....	3	3	3	18,500	1	800	2	(¹)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	103	102	101	1,834,950	24	240,569	48	294,650
District of Columbia.....	5	5	5	952,000	2	51,000	4	53,500
Virginia.....	1,011	977	957	13,220,487	139	1,183,771	426	2,166,980
West Virginia.....	354	307	303	3,312,000	36	249,980	111	544,600
North Carolina.....	1,035	1,017	1,008	16,073,940	94	1,538,849	379	1,871,950
South Carolina.....	418	401	390	5,144,943	47	411,132	192	809,101
Georgia.....	1,078	1,053	1,036	10,605,619	64	521,414	426	1,391,350
Florida.....	328	312	312	4,576,356	45	434,426	162	659,600
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	724	699	687	6,496,056	50	415,623	270	905,925
Tennessee.....	890	853	844	11,035,756	108	1,511,302	392	1,263,770
Alabama.....	885	836	835	9,228,525	97	822,535	373	1,214,598
Mississippi.....	751	725	719	5,055,504	62	416,198	279	841,900
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	753	680	676	5,483,670	72	525,790	345	746,050
Louisiana.....	258	253	246	3,038,235	24	210,850	114	426,150
Oklahoma.....	381	294	285	5,253,751	45	529,489	204	475,225
Texas.....	1,568	1,461	1,461	22,879,944	232	2,860,837	862	2,680,558
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	7	7	7	36,200	1	200	5	9,500
Idaho.....	4	3	3	17,000			3	3,200
Colorado.....	17	16	16	262,200	4	15,324	14	35,900
New Mexico.....	80	58	58	716,150	9	24,050	50	104,345
Arizona.....	35	31	31	655,450	6	35,105	25	69,150
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	11	11	11	171,000	5	5,000	10	27,600
California.....	70	66	66	2,376,925	20	148,088	55	181,750
Other States.....	6	6	* 6	54,200			5	31,500

* Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.
 * Includes: Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Nebraska, 2; and Washington, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	11,454	11,300	\$21,553,383	\$6,069,337	\$1,680,055	\$1,836,098
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	2,363	1,555	-----	144
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Illinois.....	68	63	44,903	13,672	1,895	4,290
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	624	612	1,165,451	306,020	90,338	92,350
Kansas.....	3	3	4,954	2,135	217	797
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	103	102	241,430	85,616	12,786	23,044
District of Columbia.....	5	5	122,494	18,700	18,776	10,814
Virginia.....	1,011	1,001	2,042,329	608,033	154,953	140,399
West Virginia.....	354	349	529,180	177,702	33,003	44,127
North Carolina.....	1,035	1,027	2,314,397	659,923	151,083	100,414
South Carolina.....	418	414	846,005	276,220	67,949	68,684
Georgia.....	1,078	1,062	1,776,656	590,274	129,754	143,691
Florida.....	328	324	790,281	267,868	54,495	62,261
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	724	719	969,819	351,049	61,163	90,526
Tennessee.....	890	885	1,630,414	480,280	121,531	130,888
Alabama.....	886	880	1,339,957	458,800	109,390	163,240
Mississippi.....	751	739	950,142	347,762	55,825	104,427
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	753	744	1,036,913	352,251	71,016	78,117
Louisiana.....	258	263	592,394	193,368	55,654	35,672
Oklahoma.....	331	327	750,463	251,791	73,695	61,240
Texas.....	1,598	1,573	3,873,172	1,239,090	354,140	337,115
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	7	7	4,779	2,757	192	707
Colorado.....	17	17	36,267	13,255	3,655	6,910
New Mexico.....	80	79	129,029	49,616	8,435	11,402
Arizona.....	35	34	68,063	25,092	7,485	6,489
PACIFIC:						
Oregon.....	11	10	19,344	8,380	1,338	3,173
California.....	70	70	266,038	88,644	31,174	14,863
Other States.....	10	18	11,210	4,509	204	1,312

1 Includes: Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Nebraska, 2; Idaho, 2; and Washington, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1,894,058	\$3,487,188	\$756,368	\$364,274	\$335,867	\$1,962,446	\$2,274,194
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....		101	10	54	57	105	277
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Illinois.....	4,380	5,003	1,744	705	512	2,584	5,118
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	64,435	206,430	69,378	14,299	13,341	91,482	117,478
Kansas.....		1,170	300	40	20	219	56
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	29,048	41,727	3,658	275	2,806	26,076	16,394
District of Columbia.....	1,215	50,891	1,500	1,230	1,250	7,231	10,887
Virginia.....	103,742	334,097	60,407	38,521	47,810	214,769	260,098
West Virginia.....	78,285	69,165	19,584	7,128	8,205	48,519	42,568
North Carolina.....	196,723	386,980	63,038	45,672	32,097	251,611	336,847
South Carolina.....	60,855	123,054	21,271	11,624	15,220	96,233	102,005
Georgia.....	158,409	251,107	85,625	33,618	39,937	164,492	179,649
Florida.....	64,780	128,318	28,957	9,383	10,948	80,203	83,062
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	46,195	163,883	33,304	17,545	16,252	93,567	96,335
Tennessee.....	181,112	276,278	68,784	20,824	25,880	149,720	166,111
Alabama.....	115,844	176,488	48,409	16,908	16,563	110,087	124,688
Mississippi.....	64,709	137,755	38,900	15,257	14,333	81,756	89,418
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	123,630	167,023	35,487	10,690	14,505	92,722	90,872
Louisiana.....	56,428	84,700	22,545	23,103	8,879	45,007	66,939
Oklahoma.....	66,722	127,400	21,597	13,634	10,362	44,062	79,270
Texas.....	356,653	661,160	108,270	67,956	49,149	319,969	349,622
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	75	321	95	50	10	314	258
Colorado.....	600	4,383	909	236	261	1,823	4,225
New Mexico.....	14,600	21,994	4,488	1,628	2,086	8,886	6,794
Arizona.....	2,200	13,052	1,515	99	357	5,528	6,276
PACIFIC:							
Oregon.....	1,775	1,871	597	241	257	1,040	672
California.....	12,137	48,990	6,483	4,024	4,034	22,337	35,352
Other States.....		1,190	513	140	236	1,444	1,653

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	11,454	2,061,693	10,740	\$137,567,632	1,286	\$13,007,264	11,300	\$21,558,363	9,374	1,261,966
Alabama.....	428	63,543	410	3,482,330	43	215,921	416	474,516	271	23,008
Arizona.....	27	4,391	24	525,800	6	35,105	26	64,223	25	3,508
Baltimore.....	497	73,813	472	16,936,070	71	557,876	490	903,338	428	50,351
California Oriental Mission.....	4	407	2				4	4,330	4	180
Central Texas.....	368	77,057	341	5,172,200	61	819,757	361	837,418	324	44,167
Florida.....	204	47,698	250	4,123,706	43	431,776	261	721,825	228	32,093
Holston.....	562	87,221	510	6,209,343	63	862,700	555	871,246	463	69,825
Illinois.....	69	5,536	66	220,050	3	15,650	69	44,993	60	3,003
Indian Mission.....	37	1,366	25	32,271	1	294	37	5,174	32	877
Kentucky.....	220	30,808	214	2,201,100	20	50,938	218	350,340	191	20,440
Latin Mission.....	5	527	4	38,000			5	4,709	5	50
Little Rock.....	253	53,427	290	2,512,870	25	287,568	325	462,037	265	32,269
Louisiana.....	253	53,259	246	3,035,235	24	210,850	253	592,304	208	27,284
Louisville.....	393	52,232	374	3,112,676	21	239,333	396	462,677	294	20,072
Memphis.....	382	68,025	369	3,669,681	49	516,001	381	713,426	323	38,694
Mississippi.....	309	49,400	297	2,207,850	23	232,734	301	421,369	206	22,661
Missouri.....	204	40,653	250	2,858,346	15	310,754	260	326,900	220	22,528
New Mexico.....	115	19,032	90	1,406,650	23	75,162	115	261,637	96	12,263
North Alabama.....	517	101,285	478	6,160,939	57	609,204	509	920,347	412	57,299
North Arkansas.....	427	61,497	377	2,070,800	47	238,222	419	574,876	303	42,414
North Carolina.....	571	104,979	557	6,900,737	37	268,706	569	1,088,608	502	65,103
North Georgia.....	630	122,418	607	6,331,275	37	261,290	624	1,081,453	479	69,018
North Mississippi.....	442	57,845	422	2,847,654	39	180,464	438	527,773	318	27,968
North Texas.....	275	70,287	266	4,768,370	31	485,456	271	700,250	235	42,122
Northwest.....	24	2,674	23	266,700	6	5,200	21	30,253	23	2,040
Northwest Texas.....	295	62,692	242	2,672,775	41	168,534	289	556,523	241	32,092
Oklahoma.....	233	63,400	250	5,141,690	44	529,195	279	731,319	240	37,663
Pacific.....	63	17,459	62	2,358,000	20	148,093	63	259,714	58	9,951
St. Louis.....	180	36,951	167	3,766,825	35	281,144	174	529,056	164	24,788
South Carolina.....	178	34,624	173	1,700,800	17	58,775	177	307,014	142	20,420
South Georgia.....	438	77,804	420	4,180,850	26	259,525	428	685,507	298	30,358
Southwest Missouri.....	187	30,984	185	2,221,650	27	246,184	184	318,204	174	19,067
Tennessee.....	337	62,368	321	3,818,193	20	384,400	334	555,065	285	35,641
Texas.....	381	80,786	356	6,169,567	45	970,532	377	1,046,099	300	45,655
Texas Mexican.....	20	1,850	20	77,400			19	15,588	19	1,000
Upper South Carolina.....	240	56,890	217	3,444,143	30	352,357	237	537,901	215	37,371
Virginia.....	479	113,062	458	8,202,787	91	892,172	478	1,268,179	411	73,311
West Texas.....	232	45,430	211	3,496,872	43	363,270	230	621,749	199	28,841
Western Mexican.....	26	2,169	22	189,076			26	12,904	22	1,955
Western North Carolina.....	487	103,104	451	9,173,293	57	1,270,143	461	1,225,962	383	75,541
Western Virginia.....	230	26,921	196	2,333,500	16	147,025	227	335,348	200	23,596

¹ Amount for California Oriental Mission Conference combined with figures for Baltimore Conference, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The early history of Methodism in America was closely identified with slaveholding sections. The southern colonies furnished the majority of the young men who entered the ministry of the church during the Revolutionary War, and out of approximately 15,000 members of the Methodist societies in 1783, only about 2,000 resided in what, in later years, were known as the "free States." All the conferences between 1776 and 1808 were held either in Baltimore or in that region, and six out of the nine bishops elected previous to 1844 had been natives of slaveholding States. Nevertheless, the Methodist preachers of the time were, with practical unanimity, opposed to human bondage.

The "Christmas Conference" of 1784, which organized the scattered congregations into the Methodist Episcopal Church, enacted a specific rule which required all slaveholding members, under penalty of expulsion for noncompliance, to emancipate their slaves; but it stirred up so much strife, and proved to be so impracticable of execution, that in less than 6 months it was suspended. After various and somewhat conflicting measures had been adopted, the General Conference of 1808 provided that thereafter each annual conference should deal with the whole matter according to its own judgment. In 1816 this provision was modified by another statute which remained in force until 1844, to the effect that no slaveholder should be appointed to any official position in the church, if the State in which he lived made it possible for him to liberate his slaves. This compromise proceeded upon the supposition that, while slavery was an evil to be mitigated in every possible way, it was not necessarily a sin.

In 1844 a new issue was raised. Bishop James O. Andrew, of Georgia, a man of high Christian character and "eminent beyond almost any living minister for the interest that he had taken in the welfare of the slaves," became by inheritance and by marriage a nominal slaveholder. Under the laws of Georgia it was not possible for him or his wife to free their slaves. He was therefore exempt, as scores of other southern ministers were, from the operation of the law of 1816. In the General Conference of 1844, held in New York, a preamble and resolution were adopted calling attention to the embarrassment which would result from this connection with slavery in the bishop's exercise of his office as an itinerant general superintendent, and declaring it "the sense of this General Conference that he desist from the exercise of his office so long as this impediment remains." The southern delegates resented this action, which virtually deposed him from the episcopacy, and entered a protest against it. They said that if Bishop Andrew had violated any law of the church they did not object to his being put upon trial for the offense; but they did object to his deposition by mere majority vote, and without any specific allegation based upon the law of the church being brought against him. Such action they regarded as a flagrant violation of the constitution of the church, according to which, as they interpreted it, the episcopacy was not a mere office subject to the control of an omnipotent General Conference, but a coordinate and independent branch of the church government. The result was that after long debate, conducted for the most part in an admirably Christian spirit, a provisional plan of separation was adopted, to become effective whenever the southern conferences should deem it necessary. A convention of representatives from the southern conferences was held at Louisville, Ky., and on May 17, 1845, by an almost unanimous vote, the plan of separation was approved, and the annual conferences in the slaveholding States were erected into a distinct ecclesiastical connection, separate from the jurisdiction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the name chosen for the new body being the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Its first General Conference was held at Petersburg, Va., in 1846.

Although the General Conference of 1844 had adopted the provisional plan of separation, many northern leaders in the church, including some of those who had voted for it, regretted the action taken, and declared the plan unconstitutional and void. Furthermore, the part of the plan relating to the division of the property of the Book Concern, while receiving a majority of votes in the annual conferences, failed to obtain the requisite three-fourths required by the constitution of the church; and in the General Conference of 1848, held at Pittsburgh,

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1929, has been revised by Dr. H. B. Trumble, dean, Candler Schools of Theology, Emory University, Emory University, Ga., and approved by him in its present form.

Pa., the entire plan was repudiated and declared null and void. A fraternal delegate from the South was denied reception, the conference stating that it did "not consider it proper, at present, to enter into fraternal relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South." Suits were finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States declaring the plan valid and binding in all its parts.

The southern church began with 2 bishops, Joshua Soule and James O. Andrew, and 16 annual conferences. In 1846 there were 1,519 traveling preachers, 2,833 local preachers, 327,284 white members, 124,961 Negro members, and 2,972 Indian members, or a total of 459,569. The growth was rapid, and when the Civil War began the membership had increased to 757,205, including 207,776 Negroes.

The Civil War of 1860-65 wrought havoc. Hundreds of church buildings were burned or dismantled, college buildings were abandoned, and the endowments were swept away. During the war the annual conferences met irregularly or in fragments; the General Conference of 1862 was not held; and the whole order of the itinerancy was interrupted. Many of the most liberal supporters of the church and its institutions were reduced to abject want; the publishing house was seized for a United States printing office, and the church press was silent. The missionaries in China were cut off from their home board and would have suffered much but for the fact that the treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church endorsed the drafts for their support. By 1866 the membership had been reduced to 511,161, showing a loss of 246,044. Three-fourths of the Negro members had joined either the African Methodist churches or the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose representatives were to be found everywhere throughout the South. The remainder formed, in 1870, an independent organization, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, cooperating in that organization.

In spite of these facts the work of reconstruction was begun at once. At the General Conference of 1866 changes were made in regard to lay representation in annual and general conferences, the probationary system, class meetings, and the itinerancy. In 1874 the first fraternal delegation from the Methodist Episcopal Church was received. Since the Civil War contributions to foreign missions have greatly advanced, and home mission work for Indians, Mexicans, and others has developed. Vanderbilt University was opened for the reception of students in 1875, and 4 years later reported 519 students. In 1884, the centennial year of Episcopal Methodism, a special contribution of \$1,382,771 was made, mostly for local objects. By 1882 the membership had increased to 860,687, and at the General Conference in 1890 it was reported as 1,177,150.

The church has entered heartily into the various movements for church unity and fellowship, is a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, is represented on the Committee on a World Conference on Questions of Faith and Order, and is closely identified with interdenominational movements, as the Y. M. C. A., American Bible Society, etc. It has participated with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the consideration of plans for the union of the two churches. As yet, however, there has been no action that has resulted in the union of these bodies.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is in agreement with other branches of Methodism throughout the world, putting special emphasis upon the universality of the atonement, the witness of the Spirit, and the possibility of holiness in heart and life.

In polity it is in close accord with the Methodist Episcopal Church and emphasizes the episcopate. The bishops hold office for life, unless removed by due process of law for personal or official misconduct, and have a limited veto on constitutional questions over the acts of the General Conference. There is equal clerical and lay representation in the General Conference and effective lay representation in the annual conferences. Attendance on class meeting ceased to be a condition of membership in 1866. The fixed probation of 6 months is not required of candidates for membership, nor are they required to subscribe to the 25 Articles of Religion, as in the northern branch of the church. The itinerancy is still maintained, the pastoral term being limited to 4 consecutive years, but is so modified that a bishop may reappoint a minister for a longer term when a majority of the presiding elders vote for the extension of the pastoral term. In other respects there is little difference from the polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WORK

The general denominational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is under the care of the General Board of Missions, which includes the home and foreign missionary work of the women, a Board of Church Extension, a Sunday School Board, an Epworth League Board, a General Board of Education, a Board of Lay Activities, a General Board of Temperance and Social Service, a General Hospital Board, and a General Board of Finance, supplemented by special boards in the several annual conferences. The Board of Finance is charged with the work of providing funds for retired ministers, and widows and orphans of deceased ministers.

The home mission work is conducted by the Home Department of the General Board of Missions, by the annual conference boards, the Board of Church Extension, and women's boards of city missions in various cities, the last-named being auxiliary to the women's department of the general board. The general board gives particular attention to the work among immigrants, mountain people, miners, Negroes, and Indians, as well as to work in congested quarters of the cities. The various city mission boards deal chiefly with the last-named problem by means of social settlements and the like. The annual conference boards of missions are concerned chiefly in supplementing pastoral support in poor territory, where without their help preachers could not be maintained. During 1938 these various home mission agencies employed 2,000 missionaries, gave missionary support in whole or in part to about 3,000 mission workers and pastors, and aided 2,037 churches. The church contributed to all of these home mission causes in 1938 the sum of \$396,088. The Board of Church Extension assisted in the building of 155 parsonages and 153 churches during the year, and has a loan fund of \$3,244,398 which is used for this purpose. The church contributed to all of the church extension causes the sum of \$114,992 as donations and \$387,053 in loans.

The foreign missionary work of the church is carried on by the General Board of Missions, and the fields occupied are China, Japan, Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Africa, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Siberia. The report for 1938 shows 35 stations, occupied by 291 missionaries, and 575 native preachers and other helpers; 1,519 churches, with 125,000 members; 500 schools; and 11 hospitals and dispensaries, treating 45,350 patients. There were 1,533 Sunday schools, which enrolled 94,846 scholars. The contributions of the church to foreign missions in 1938 were \$1,013,182, an increase of more than \$24,844 over the total for the previous year.

The educational institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the United States, include 26 senior colleges, 16 junior colleges, 3 academics, and 3 universities, with 2,059 teachers and 33,316 students. The total value of these institutions was \$62,325,874, with an endowment of \$55,537,597. The annual contribution of the churches to the current account of the institutions was \$330,314. The young people of the church are organized in 15,132 Young People's Departments, with a membership of 531,432; and there are 1,980,145 enrolled in the church schools, including children, young people, adults, officers, and teachers.

The church has under its care 12 hospitals, with property valued at approximately \$10,000; and 18 orphanages, valued at \$6,439,775 and caring for 3,004 orphans. It reports, also, endowment for these institutions amounting to \$1,379,072, and about \$3,019,237 contributed for their establishment and maintenance.

In 1938 the Methodist Publishing House, in Nashville, Tenn., with branches at Dallas, Tex., Richmond, Va., and San Francisco, Calif., had assets of \$2,967,440, and reported sales amounting to \$2,016,197. The publishing house in Nashville publishes 18 periodicals, including Sunday-school literature, having an aggregate circulation of 1,563,079 copies. In addition there are 12 periodicals supported by the annual conferences, which have a circulation of about 115,000. These periodicals do not include those issued by the Board of Missions—The World Outlook which has a circulation of approximately 60,000; and the Upper Room, with a circulation of 1,050,000 copies.

The Board of Lay Activities promotes the organization of Wesley Brotherhoods among the men and fosters church-wide programs of Christian stewardship. The various district boards also render valuable service in providing lay speakers and furnishing religious services for places otherwise neglected.

The General Board of Temperance and Social Service especially concerns itself with law enforcement in the case of the liquor traffic and with the development of better interracial relations and the substitution of law for lynching and mob rule.

CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Congregational Methodist Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes all adult communicant members and children under the care of the church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	121	13	108	10.7	89.3
Members, number.....	8,293	1,078	7,215	13.0	87.0
Average membership per church.....	69	83	67		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,431	419	3,012	12.2	87.8
Female.....	4,862	659	4,203	13.6	86.4
Males per 100 females.....	70.6	63.6	71.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	265	32	233	12.1	87.9
13 years and over.....	7,167	1,046	6,121	14.6	85.4
Age not reported.....	861		861		100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	3.6	3.0	3.7		
Church edifices, number.....	102	11	91	10.8	89.2
Value—number reporting.....	99	11	88		
Amount reported.....	\$100,795	\$14,900	\$85,895	14.0	86.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$97,920	\$13,900	\$84,020	14.2	85.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$8,875	\$1,000	\$7,875	11.3	88.7
Average value per church.....	\$1,079	\$1,355	\$1,044		
Debt—number reporting.....	3		3		
Amount reported.....	\$640		\$640		100.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	60	5	55		
Parsonages, number.....	3		3		
Value—number reporting.....	2		2		
Amount reported.....	\$800		\$800		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	106	13	103	11.2	88.8
Amount reported.....	\$17,143	\$2,637	\$14,506	15.4	84.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,434	\$1,143	\$7,291	13.6	86.4
All other salaries.....	\$1,265	\$145	\$1,120	11.6	88.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,754	\$550	\$2,174	21.1	78.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$515		\$515		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,110	\$79	\$1,031	7.1	92.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$405	\$10	\$395	2.5	97.5
Home missions.....	\$641	\$78	\$563	12.2	87.8
Foreign missions.....	\$259	\$41	\$218	15.8	84.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$445	\$170	\$266	40.2	59.8
All other purposes.....	\$1,315	\$382	\$933	29.0	71.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$148	\$203	\$141		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	89	8	81		
Officers and teachers.....	660	75	585	11.4	88.6
Scholars.....	4,507	581	3,926	12.9	87.1
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3		3		
Officers and teachers.....	11		11		
Scholars.....	77		77		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Congregational Methodist Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	121	145	197	324
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-24	-52	-127	
Percent.....	-19.8	-36.4	-64.2	
Members, number.....	8,293	9,091	12,503	14,729
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1,398	-2,812	-2,226	
Percent.....	-14.4	-30.9	-17.7	
Average membership per church.....	69	63	63	45
Church edifices, number.....	102	110	195	262
Value—number reporting.....	99	110	195	250
Amount reported.....	\$106,795	\$127,775	\$166,932	\$194,275
Average value per church.....	\$1,079	\$1,162	\$856	\$777
Debt—number reporting.....	3	5	10	19
Amount reported.....	\$640	\$905	\$4,353	\$9,477
Parsonages, number.....	3			
Value—number reporting.....	2	1		1
Amount reported.....	\$800	\$5,000		\$1,800
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	116	120	139	
Amount reported.....	\$17,143	\$20,529	\$13,808	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,434			
All other salaries.....	\$1,265			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,754	\$22,557	\$10,442	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$515			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,110			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$405			
Home missions.....	\$641			
Foreign missions.....	\$250	\$6,062	\$2,019	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$445			
All other purposes.....	\$1,315			
Not classified.....		\$310	\$1,345	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$148	\$246	\$99	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	89	80	147	181
Officers and teachers.....	660	515	790	1,146
Scholars.....	4,507	4,807	8,034	8,785

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Congregational Methodist Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Congregational Methodist Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	121	13	108	8,293	1,078	7,215	3,431	4,862	70.6	89	660	4,507
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Indiana.....	5	1	4	240	90	150	87	153	56.9	3	28	181
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	3	1	2	97	36	61	22	75		3	40	150
South Dakota.....	1		1	91		91	53	38		1	1	47
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Georgia.....	12	1	11	1,210	75	1,135	520	690	75.4	6	45	311
Florida.....	4		4	323		323	143	180	79.4	4	28	181
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	1		1	24		24	9	15		1	4	40
Tennessee.....	11		11	544		544	236	308	76.6	6	40	290
Alabama.....	21	2	19	1,955	402	1,553	778	1,177	66.1	16	119	878
Mississippi.....	12	2	10	1,029	180	849	462	567	81.5	10	72	523
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	3		3	127		127	54	73				
Louisiana.....	19	1	18	1,060	28	1,032	410	650	63.1	16	109	626
Oklahoma.....	1		1	169		169	79	90		1	14	150
Texas.....	28	5	23	1,424	267	1,157	578	846	68.3	22	160	1,130

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not- re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	121	145	197	324	8,293	9,891	12,503	14,729	265	7,167	861	3.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey.....	-----	-----	5	5	-----	-----	201	403	-----	-----	-----	-----
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana.....	5	4	-----	-----	240	214	-----	-----	18	202	20	8.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri.....	3	8	12	27	97	361	676	1,118	2	95	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC: North Carolina.....	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	209	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Georgia.....	12	23	37	47	1,210	1,839	2,385	2,650	2	1,106	102	.2
Florida.....	4	2	9	4	323	97	249	156	6	317	-----	1.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Tennessee.....	11	7	12	21	544	490	508	977	9	457	78	1.9
Alabama.....	21	31	38	59	1,055	2,064	3,073	3,355	9	1,334	612	.7
Mississippi.....	12	20	31	38	1,020	1,362	2,148	1,640	62	957	10	6.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	3	7	1	26	127	287	14	684	6	121	-----	4.7
Louisiana.....	19	7	18	18	1,060	407	1,281	711	55	1,005	-----	5.2
Oklahoma.....	1	-----	1	6	169	-----	26	107	10	159	-----	5.9
Texas.....	28	32	30	71	1,424	1,755	1,896	2,759	38	1,347	30	2.7
Other States.....	2	1	3	2	115	6	46	163	48	67	-----	41.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: South Dakota, 1; and Kentucky, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	121	102	99	\$106,795	3	\$640
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana.....	5	3	3	2,300	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Georgia.....	12	11	11	12,650	-----	-----
Florida.....	4	4	4	4,500	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Tennessee.....	11	6	4	2,400	-----	-----
Alabama.....	21	21	20	17,350	1	25
Mississippi.....	12	12	12	15,225	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	3	3	3	1,360	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	19	18	18	11,050	1	15
Texas.....	28	20	20	33,560	-----	-----
Other States.....	6	4	4	6,400	1	600

¹ Includes: Missouri, 2; Kentucky, 1; and Oklahoma, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES												
	Total number of churches	Churches reporting		Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt excluding interest	Other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
		Churches reporting	Total amount										
United States.....	\$121	\$116	\$17,143	\$9,434	\$1,265	\$2,754	\$515	\$1,110	\$405	\$641	\$259	\$445	\$1,315
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Indiana.....	5	4	1,869	865	195	100	---	115	---	92	175	325	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	3	3	603	150	95	225	---	48	15	50	---	---	20
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Georgia.....	12	11	1,318	940	20	205	---	50	50	50	---	3	---
Florida.....	4	4	217	112	---	75	---	1	---	21	---	---	8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	11	10	301	205	3	67	---	8	10	---	---	---	8
Alabama.....	21	21	2,553	1,432	113	609	25	104	25	97	---	8	80
Mississippi.....	12	12	2,403	1,023	251	470	---	71	---	49	46	11	542
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	19	20	2,498	1,038	159	480	55	278	25	98	1	29	365
Texas.....	28	26	3,256	1,624	229	333	35	410	110	179	37	9	290
Other States.....	6	15	2,065	1,045	200	130	400	25	170	35	---	60	---

¹ Includes: South Dakota, 1; Kentucky, 1; Arkansas, 2; and Oklahoma, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total.....	121	8,283	99	\$106,795	3	\$640	116	\$17,143	89	4,507
Alabama.....	21	1,955	20	17,350	1	25	21	2,553	16	878
Arkansas.....	3	127	3	1,360	---	---	2	(¹)	---	---
Florida.....	4	323	4	4,500	---	---	4	217	4	181
Georgia.....	12	1,210	11	12,650	---	---	11	1,318	6	311
Indiana.....	6	264	4	3,300	1	603	5	2,779	4	221
Louisiana.....	20	1,099	19	23,050	1	15	20	2,498	17	680
Mississippi.....	12	1,020	12	15,225	---	---	12	2,463	10	523
Missouri.....	3	97	2	(¹)	---	---	3	603	3	150
Oklahoma.....	1	169	1	(¹)	---	---	1	(¹)	1	150
South Dakota.....	1	91	---	---	---	---	1	(¹)	1	47
Tennessee.....	11	544	4	2,400	---	---	10	301	0	290
Texas.....	27	1,385	19	21,560	---	---	26	3,256	21	1,070
Combinations.....	---	---	---	5,400	---	---	---	1,155	---	---

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The same general influences that led to the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church in 1830, two decades later led to the establishment of the Congregational Methodist Church. Soon after the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church, there arose in Georgia considerable objection to certain features of the episcopacy and itinerancy, and a number of ministers and members withdrew in order to secure what they considered a more democratic form of church government. A conference was held in Forsyth, Monroe County, Ga., in May 1852, and was presided over by a layman, Hon. William L. Fambro, while its secretary was a clergyman, Rev. Hiram Phinazee. This conference adhered strictly to the doctrine of Methodism, but adopted the congregational form of government, although modified to a certain degree of connectionalism, and the name chosen was Congregational Methodist Church.

In a few years the movement extended into the neighboring States of Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi, and at present churches are to be found in most of the Southern and some of the Northern States.

The denomination suffered a considerable loss in 1887-88, when nearly one-third of its churches joined the Congregational Church. Later a number of them returned and the church gained in strength for a time, but in 1910 it had heavy losses when its schools and publications failed. The last decade it has made considerable advancement.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrinal position of the Congregational Methodist Church is distinctly John Wesley Methodist.

It is congregational in its government with a connectional system of district, annual, and general conferences. Each local church calls its pastor, attends to its business in general, and recommends to its district conference such business as needs to be brought before the district conference through its delegates to this conference. The district conference has power to grant license and ordination to preach to any candidates for the ministry whom they find are qualified. Delegates are chosen from the various district conferences to represent the business of the districts in the annual conferences. The annual conference is subordinate to the general conference. Each of these conferences constitutes a church court, and may condemn opinions and practices considered contrary to the word of God or the laws of the church; cite offending churches or ministers to trial; and admonish, rebuke, suspend, or expel from its membership any whom they find worthy of such treatment.

WORK

The missionary work of the Congregational Methodist Church is carried on through the conferences by mission boards and assisted by the missionary unions. The denomination has a church paper called *The Messenger*, published at Mount Pleasant, Tex.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1920, has been revised by Rev. W. H. Hartgraves, pastor, Congregational Methodist Church, Nacogdoches, Tex., and approved by him in its present form.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Free Methodist Church of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this denomination persons are received into full membership upon public profession of faith after 6 months of probation. Baptism is required and persons baptized in infancy must publicly assent to the baptismal covenant before being received into full membership.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,084	485	599	44.7	55.3
Members, number.....	37,587	23,503	14,024	62.7	37.3
Average membership per church.....	35	49	23		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	12,478	7,614	4,864	61.0	39.0
Female.....	23,674	14,915	8,759	63.0	37.0
Sex not reported.....	1,435	1,034	401	72.1	27.9
Males per 100 females.....	52.7	51.0	55.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,801	1,219	582	67.7	32.3
13 years and over.....	34,425	21,471	12,954	62.4	37.6
Age not reported.....	1,361	873	488	64.1	35.9
Percent under 13 years ¹	5.0	5.4	4.3		
Church edifices, number.....	974	445	529	45.7	54.3
Value—number reporting.....	968	440	528	45.5	54.5
Amount reported.....	\$4,007,634	\$2,952,734	\$1,144,800	72.1	27.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$3,992,234	\$2,856,634	\$1,105,600	72.3	27.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$105,300	\$96,100	\$39,200	62.8	37.2
Average value per church.....	\$4,233	\$6,711	\$2,168		
Debt—number reporting.....	134	66	38	71.6	28.4
Amount reported.....	\$184,065	\$162,160	\$21,905	88.1	11.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	605	218	287	43.2	56.8
Parsonages, number.....	735	375	360	51.0	49.0
Value—number reporting.....	707	361	346	51.1	48.9
Amount reported.....	\$1,540,434	\$1,030,774	\$518,660	66.5	33.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,056	478	578	45.3	54.7
Amount reported.....	\$1,167,385	\$782,287	\$385,098	67.0	33.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$502,195	\$308,369	\$193,826	61.4	38.6
All other salaries.....	\$66,971	\$46,303	\$20,668	69.1	30.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$104,232	\$68,079	\$36,153	65.3	34.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$48,468	\$37,717	\$10,741	77.8	22.2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$181,893	\$136,905	\$44,988	75.3	24.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$19,581	\$14,143	\$5,438	72.2	27.8
Home missions.....	\$15,975	\$10,348	\$5,627	64.8	35.2
Foreign missions.....	\$51,707	\$37,191	\$14,516	71.9	28.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$88,214	\$61,042	\$27,172	69.2	30.8
All other purposes.....	\$88,150	\$62,100	\$25,969	70.5	29.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,105	\$1,637	\$666		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	905	438	467	48.4	51.6
Officers and teachers.....	12,167	6,851	5,316	56.3	43.7
Scholars.....	78,678	48,855	27,823	63.7	36.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	65	37	28	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers	456	326	130	71.5	28.5
Scholars	3,615	2,522	1,093	69.8	30.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	15	10	5	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers	68	29	39	(2)	(2)
Scholars	332	161	171	48.5	51.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	2	2		(2)	
Officers and teachers	47	47		(2)	
Scholars	365	365		100.0	

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Free Methodist Church of North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	1,084	1,375	1,598	1,541
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	—291	—223	57	
Percent	—21.2	—14.0	3.7	
Members, number	37,587	30,374	35,291	32,838
Increase over preceding census:				
Number	1,213	1,083	2,463	
Percent	3.3	3.1	7.5	
Average membership per church	35	20	22	21
Church edifices, number	974	1,207	1,217	1,140
Value—number reporting	968	1,140	1,205	1,140
Amount reported	\$4,007,534	\$4,921,760	\$2,236,325	\$1,688,745
Average value per church	\$4,233	\$4,317	\$1,856	\$1,481
Debt—number reporting	134	139	171	112
Amount reported	\$184,005	\$202,817	\$121,979	\$61,124
Parsonages, number	735			
Value—number reporting	707	783	700	598
Amount reported	\$1,549,434	\$2,144,535	\$946,018	\$612,050
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	1,056	1,266	1,426	
Amount reported	\$1,167,385	\$1,617,802	\$772,038	
Pastors' salaries	\$502,195			
All other salaries	\$66,971			
Repairs and improvements	\$104,232	\$1,241,701	\$806,800	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$48,458			
Payment on church debt, including interest	\$181,893			
All other current expenses, including interest	\$19,581			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$15,975			
Home missions	\$51,707	\$326,741	\$162,298	
Foreign missions	\$88,214			
To general headquarters for distribution	\$88,150			
All other purposes		\$46,360	\$2,880	
Not classified		\$1,275	\$541	
Average expenditure per church	\$1,105			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	905	1,020	1,150	1,066
Officers and teachers	12,137	9,458	8,793	7,493
Scholars	76,678	69,549	58,553	41,443

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Free Methodist Church of North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over."

Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Free Methodist Church of North America, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1, 084	485	599	37, 687	23, 583	14, 024	12, 478	23, 674	1, 435	52. 7	905	12, 167	76, 678
NEW ENGLAND:													
Vermont.....	1	1	—	56	56	—	15	41	—	—	1	23	51
Massachusetts.....	3	2	1	59	31	28	21	38	—	—	3	26	114
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	88	43	45	3, 315	2, 013	1, 302	1, 076	2, 096	143	51. 3	81	1, 100	5, 562
New Jersey.....	3	3	—	80	80	—	28	52	—	—	3	30	182
Pennsylvania.....	147	57	90	5, 224	3, 118	2, 106	1, 688	3, 535	1	47. 8	123	1, 070	11, 557
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	48	30	18	1, 781	1, 475	306	513	1, 079	189	47. 5	35	545	4, 036
Indiana.....	35	26	9	1, 507	1, 273	234	385	827	385	46. 0	29	304	4, 069
Illinois.....	81	39	42	3, 238	2, 037	1, 201	1, 014	2, 149	75	47. 2	70	1, 106	7, 236
Michigan.....	194	60	134	6, 263	3, 150	3, 113	2, 073	3, 947	243	52. 5	159	2, 208	14, 596
Wisconsin.....	29	10	19	663	307	356	237	384	42	61. 7	22	106	1, 151
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	19	4	15	447	106	341	159	266	22	50. 8	15	161	933
Iowa.....	41	18	23	1, 026	613	413	343	634	49	54. 1	32	417	2, 091
Missouri.....	16	5	11	317	135	182	110	207	—	53. 1	14	177	662
North Dakota.....	9	3	6	143	100	43	26	85	32	—	6	47	249
South Dakota.....	15	4	11	438	150	288	155	283	—	54. 8	13	182	709
Nebraska.....	25	8	17	460	234	226	173	287	—	60. 3	15	145	712
Kansas.....	52	22	30	1, 890	1, 180	760	678	1, 212	—	55. 9	45	678	3, 048
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	7	1	6	264	86	178	105	150	—	66. 0	6	88	655
District of Columbia.....	1	1	—	76	76	—	—	—	76	—	1	10	115
Virginia.....	4	2	2	86	68	18	31	55	—	—	2	24	168
West Virginia.....	13	4	9	409	217	192	123	286	—	43. 0	12	154	1, 076
Georgia.....	5	5	—	176	176	—	55	121	—	45. 5	5	64	332
Florida.....	7	5	2	212	179	33	74	138	—	53. 6	7	70	591
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	10	3	7	169	74	95	48	121	—	30. 7	8	94	640
Tennessee.....	8	3	5	88	35	53	20	68	—	—	6	41	280
Alabama.....	1	—	1	11	—	11	4	7	—	—	1	4	17
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	5	—	5	100	—	100	42	58	—	—	3	50	329
Oklahoma.....	33	13	20	857	357	500	301	546	10	55. 1	22	254	1, 083
Texas.....	17	7	10	353	174	179	107	246	—	43. 5	13	123	709
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	2	1	1	20	13	7	6	14	—	—	2	17	33
Idaho.....	6	1	5	177	68	109	65	112	—	58. 0	4	54	300
Wyoming.....	2	1	1	29	13	16	9	20	—	—	2	15	50
Colorado.....	13	10	3	437	402	35	165	272	—	60. 7	12	171	855
New Mexico.....	1	—	1	10	—	10	8	11	—	—	1	8	40
Arizona.....	7	4	3	203	201	92	125	168	—	74. 4	7	80	619
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	44	23	21	2, 256	1, 692	564	772	1, 464	20	52. 7	40	524	3, 977
Oregon.....	32	17	15	1, 308	847	461	554	754	—	73. 5	20	372	2, 235
California.....	60	49	11	3, 250	2, 877	373	1, 170	1, 932	148	60. 6	50	779	5, 646

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	1,684	1,376	1,598	1,541	37,587	36,374	36,291	32,838	1,801	34,495	1,361	5.0
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	3	7	2	2	59	96	29	29	2	57	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	88	108	127	127	3,315	3,227	3,774	3,609	148	2,811	356	5.0
New Jersey.....	8	3	4	0	80	73	213	91	5	75	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	147	179	180	188	5,224	5,142	4,697	4,107	170	5,044	10	3.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	48	63	73	76	1,781	1,955	1,717	1,376	36	1,471	274	2.4
Indiana.....	35	63	47	46	1,597	1,008	1,128	1,075	87	1,510	-----	5.4
Illinois.....	81	128	137	146	3,238	3,784	3,660	3,597	176	3,012	50	5.5
Michigan.....	194	214	252	248	6,263	5,705	5,554	5,121	148	5,721	304	2.5
Wisconsin.....	29	37	37	49	663	672	689	960	18	645	-----	2.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	19	21	28	28	447	355	514	451	15	371	61	3.9
Iowa.....	41	67	85	99	1,026	1,286	1,614	1,838	50	976	-----	4.9
Missouri.....	16	20	28	33	317	423	370	719	19	249	49	7.1
North Dakota.....	9	12	16	14	143	181	239	190	-----	107	36	-----
South Dakota.....	15	19	26	23	438	479	418	444	12	416	10	2.8
Nebraska.....	25	42	76	61	490	572	730	1,009	22	438	-----	4.8
Kansas.....	52	66	78	98	1,890	1,711	1,794	1,795	111	1,769	10	5.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	7	7	7	6	264	184	199	163	6	258	-----	2.3
Virginia.....	4	0	1	1	86	103	45	38	3	83	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	13	19	17	10	409	260	256	150	26	383	-----	6.4
Georgia.....	5	6	9	4	176	178	212	102	7	169	-----	4.0
Florida.....	7	9	2	-----	212	208	30	-----	22	190	-----	10.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	10	10	13	13	169	144	145	196	8	161	-----	4.7
Tennessee.....	8	8	13	7	88	136	178	131	1	87	-----	-----
Alabama.....	1	1	2	4	11	25	27	29	-----	11	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	-----	3	8	6	-----	11	59	73	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	-----	2	7	8	-----	23	50	146	-----	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	5	10	12	10	100	180	171	109	-----	69	31	-----
Oklahoma.....	33	43	56	50	857	938	985	976	58	719	80	7.5
Texas.....	17	22	40	40	353	400	619	783	22	331	-----	6.2
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	2	1	8	-----	20	32	101	-----	-----	20	-----	-----
Idaho.....	6	16	10	0	177	216	181	68	23	154	-----	13.0
Wyoming.....	2	6	-----	-----	29	50	-----	-----	-----	29	-----	-----
Colorado.....	13	19	35	20	437	442	520	433	21	416	-----	4.8
New Mexico.....	1	2	4	-----	19	12	43	-----	-----	19	-----	-----
Arizona.....	7	3	3	2	293	109	108	43	17	276	-----	5.8
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	44	53	52	30	2,256	1,840	1,680	1,301	152	2,104	-----	6.7
Oregon.....	32	37	40	38	1,308	842	850	694	77	1,231	-----	5.9
California.....	60	58	38	29	3,260	2,644	1,585	886	339	2,911	-----	10.4
Other States.....	2	2	4	4	132	108	71	77	-----	132	-----	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Vermont, 1, and District of Columbia, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1,084	974	968	\$4,797,534	134	\$184,065	707	\$1,549,434
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	3	3	3	20,000	2	2,980	2	(1)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	88	83	83	392,000	16	27,363	66	208,100
Pennsylvania.....	147	129	128	1,055,350	28	67,027	86	260,300
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	48	43	43	181,900	3	6,140	28	72,050
Indiana.....	35	31	31	145,400	6	5,140	22	43,400
Illinois.....	81	81	80	383,000	10	10,291	52	134,100
Michigan.....	194	184	184	584,000	14	13,974	132	262,250
Wisconsin.....	29	27	27	75,250	1	1,550	14	20,300
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	19	16	16	28,000			12	19,200
Iowa.....	41	39	38	112,200	2	1,550	28	43,050
Missouri.....	16	14	14	22,650	2	170	10	9,500
North Dakota.....	9	5	5	22,750	2	3,100	3	3,350
South Dakota.....	15	10	10	25,350	2	3,175	8	7,125
Nebraska.....	25	20	20	39,150	3	820	19	28,985
Kansas.....	52	43	43	123,600	3	2,879	31	45,800
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	7	7	7	30,800			4	16,000
Virginia.....	4	4	3	18,300			2	(1)
West Virginia.....	13	10	10	36,800	2	1,800	7	20,600
Georgia.....	5	5	5	19,250	1	550	4	7,000
Florida.....	7	6	6	28,200	1	400	6	10,300
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	10	9	9	14,000	1	100	6	4,300
Tennessee.....	8	7	7	9,400			3	2,250
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Louisiana.....	5	5	5	4,500			3	1,800
Oklahoma.....	33	24	24	46,100	4	6,352	23	34,450
Texas.....	17	15	15	23,550	1	118	9	11,350
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	6	4	4	11,800			3	2,700
Colorado.....	13	12	12	39,000			12	19,950
Arizona.....	7	6	6	23,200	2	1,050	6	9,600
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	44	43	43	134,540	12	8,062	34	60,756
Oregon.....	32	28	27	85,600	2	895	22	38,850
California.....	60	53	52	293,144	13	17,479	44	110,768
Other States.....	11	8	28	68,750	1	200	6	26,250

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in New Jersey; and 1 each of the following—Vermont, Alabama, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1,084	1,056	\$1,167,385	\$502,195	\$68,971	\$104,232
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	3	3	3,333	1,550	88	237
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	88	88	121,552	53,604	5,886	10,141
New Jersey.....	3	3	5,173	2,237	397	25
Pennsylvania.....	147	144	183,208	76,243	11,294	14,760
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	48	47	55,018	26,222	2,700	2,473
Indiana.....	35	35	47,173	18,435	3,067	4,987
Illinois.....	81	81	96,334	43,820	5,771	8,908
Michigan.....	194	189	204,287	85,908	9,507	24,340
Wisconsin.....	20	29	20,750	9,412	768	2,213
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	10	19	10,063	5,475	433	589
Iowa.....	41	40	30,979	14,868	2,385	2,035
Missouri.....	16	15	6,472	3,597	339	394
North Dakota.....	9	8	3,476	1,687	120	550
South Dakota.....	15	13	9,846	4,690	340	451
Nebraska.....	25	24	10,784	5,732	536	593
Kansas.....	52	48	44,847	20,018	2,925	3,348
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	7	7	8,700	4,408	587	273
Virginia.....	4	4	2,904	1,612	232	284
West Virginia.....	13	13	11,688	5,780	474	703
Georgia.....	5	5	4,864	2,486	217	1,120
Florida.....	7	7	8,251	3,577	683	1,421
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	10	10	3,684	1,020	328	218
Tennessee.....	8	8	1,597	940	50	40
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Louisiana.....	5	5	1,789	869	472	25
Oklahoma.....	33	31	20,897	9,500	1,337	2,224
Texas.....	17	16	8,769	4,358	462	777
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	6	5	4,915	2,145	417	557
Colorado.....	13	13	14,689	6,851	910	1,285
Arizona.....	7	7	8,634	4,137	615	79
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	44	43	60,311	24,627	2,507	8,046
Oregon.....	32	31	34,725	14,156	5,201	2,165
California.....	60	57	98,497	37,871	5,440	8,142
Other States.....	8	18	9,170	3,656	414	239

¹Includes: Vermont, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Alabama, 1; Montana, 2; Wyoming, 2; and New Mexico, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, includ- ing in- terest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$48,458	\$181,893	\$19,581	\$15,975	\$51,707	\$88,214	\$88,159
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....		553	76	59	59	156	549
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	3,053	22,321	1,750	1,737	4,697	9,136	9,222
New Jersey.....		1,117	60		178	591	578
Pennsylvania.....	12,200	26,906	3,157	1,970	8,617	13,295	15,066
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	618	12,089	1,236	273	2,820	4,597	2,930
Indiana.....	4,620	7,000	459	206	1,462	2,830	4,107
Illinois.....	3,863	20,617	1,122	907	2,359	6,435	5,524
Michigan.....	8,845	26,785	5,215	3,361	7,831	17,361	15,044
Wisconsin.....	1,278	2,094	73	515	963	1,620	1,820
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	1,000	889	20	116	350	632	559
Iowa.....	850	4,085	176	395	1,320	2,165	2,704
Missouri.....	322	800	117	42	185	356	320
North Dakota.....	180	525	40		191	109	74
South Dakota.....	500	1,063	1,028	179	332	900	324
Nebraska.....		937	90	162	566	895	1,273
Kansas.....	789	5,993	947	786	2,608	4,057	3,376
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....		1,374	231	268	348	581	630
Virginia.....		217				269	290
West Virginia.....	528	2,492	25	144	367	319	856
Georgia.....		282	300	57	195	207	
Florida.....		1,099	216	119	223	612	301
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	450	361	25		28	326	319
Tennessee.....	50	330		21	10	29	115
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Louisiana.....		239	25	20	25	98	16
Oklahoma.....	50	2,474	47	423	923	2,363	1,556
Texas.....	20	1,697	111	87	147	618	492
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....	500	408		72	102	493	221
Colorado.....	189	1,772	212	432	550	1,057	1,431
Arizona.....	330	1,944	40	86	390	377	636
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	1,605	8,936	688	780	4,330	6,015	8,177
Oregon.....	1,880	4,070	352	698	1,838	2,161	1,634
California.....	4,668	17,138	1,700	2,003	7,492	6,932	7,111
Other States.....		3,596	63	17	195	679	311

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total.....	1,084	37,587	988	\$4,087,534	134	\$184,065	1,056	\$1,167,385	906	76,678
Arkansas and Southern Missouri.....	4	71	3	1,650	---	---	3	979	3	154
California.....	18	790	15	51,100	---	---	17	23,795	17	1,260
Central Illinois.....	38	1,430	38	136,300	5	4,590	38	41,250	34	2,606
Colorado.....	13	449	13	40,500	---	---	13	14,012	13	895
Columbia River.....	14	370	12	33,300	2	3,212	12	10,796	10	738
East Michigan.....	93	3,043	88	252,700	5	3,820	93	100,062	81	8,046
East Texas.....	8	108	7	8,850	---	---	7	2,084	4	110
Genesee.....	40	1,861	37	206,300	8	17,905	40	95,416	38	3,479
Georgia and Florida.....	12	388	11	47,450	2	950	12	13,115	12	923
Illinois.....	25	1,049	23	195,700	2	5,075	25	35,334	22	2,645
Iowa.....	19	538	18	76,000	2	1,550	19	17,890	14	1,400
Japanese (Pacific coast).....	7	279	5	19,100	---	---	7	10,560	5	453
Kansas.....	36	1,454	30	89,900	3	2,879	33	34,459	30	2,484
Kentucky and Tennessee.....	18	257	16	23,400	1	100	18	5,281	14	900
Louisiana.....	6	111	6	6,000	---	---	6	2,102	4	346
Mexican.....	12	550	10	15,650	4	3,500	11	7,021	12	916
Michigan.....	32	1,382	30	130,500	4	1,079	32	54,419	29	2,943
Minnesota and Northern Iowa.....	10	296	8	22,000	---	---	10	9,619	9	492
Missouri.....	12	246	10	21,000	2	170	12	5,493	11	508
Nebraska.....	30	621	24	41,400	3	820	28	11,941	18	792
New York.....	51	1,335	43	255,800	8	15,833	49	53,374	40	2,575
North Dakota.....	11	163	6	23,000	2	3,100	10	3,962	8	282
North Indiana.....	22	461	20	58,000	4	1,840	22	16,566	17	1,427
North Michigan.....	68	1,811	64	199,800	6	9,075	63	48,825	48	3,567
North Minnesota.....	15	358	13	19,000	---	---	15	6,814	12	709
Ohio.....	43	1,550	39	161,900	3	6,140	42	49,799	32	3,554
Oil City.....	79	2,638	70	672,250	10	15,092	78	95,894	65	5,543
Oklahoma.....	33	857	26	46,100	4	6,362	31	29,897	22	1,083
Oregon.....	32	1,308	27	85,600	2	895	31	34,725	20	2,235
Pittsburgh.....	60	2,549	50	355,500	16	44,324	60	84,866	54	6,371
South Dakota.....	13	413	9	24,100	2	3,175	12	9,423	12	679
Southern California.....	30	1,906	28	230,494	11	15,029	29	65,755	20	3,646
Susquehanna.....	41	1,300	39	146,400	7	6,216	41	50,616	38	1,984
Texas.....	9	245	8	14,700	1	118	9	6,685	9	599
Wabash.....	35	1,984	33	161,900	5	3,920	35	56,353	29	4,736
Washington.....	36	2,063	35	113,040	10	5,750	36	60,430	34	3,530
West Iowa.....	15	292	13	18,200	---	---	14	5,690	11	353
West Kansas.....	16	436	15	33,700	---	---	15	10,388	15	684
Wisconsin.....	28	632	26	69,250	1	1,550	28	19,936	21	1,102

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

The Free Methodist Church had its origin in fundamental differences which arose in the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the decade 1850-60.

The founder was Rev. B. T. Roberts who, with several associates, was expelled from this conference on various pretexts, but really because of his adherence to the original standards of Methodism as against the "new-school Methodism," which he believed and declared was taking possession of the church. These preachers, with laymen who were "read out" of their churches for sympathy and association with the expelled ministers, formed the new organization at Pekin, N. Y., August 23, 1860.

At the 1910 session of the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Church at Rochester, N. Y., a full acknowledgment was made of the wrong done Rev. B. T. Roberts 50 years before, and the credentials unjustly taken from him were restored to his son, Rev. Benson Roberts, at a public meeting appointed for that ceremony. Few organizations ever take the pains to right a wrong as that conference did. The act was tardy, but it was done well and wholeheartedly.

At that time there was some newspaper talk that the Free Methodist Church would again become a part of the parent body. However, this was never contemplated by any informed person. The fundamental differences which had caused the disturbance 50 years before remained in 1910 and remain to this day.

The Free Methodist Church is entirely a fundamentalist organization. This means that it believes in the full inspiration of the Scriptures, the virgin birth of Christ, His deity, the personality and deity of the Holy Spirit, the vicarious atonement, the resurrection of Christ and finally of all men, the depravity of man, future rewards and punishments, etc. The doctrines of the church are exactly those of original Methodism, with nothing added and nothing subtracted.

The Free Methodist Church teaches that upon the confession and forsakement of sin and the look by faith to the Lord Jesus Christ one may have his sins forgiven and be made a child of God, and that the Holy Spirit will bear witness to his adoption into the divine family. No one is received into membership until he professes to have obtained this experience.

The church holds that subsequent to the obtaining of a justified experience one may receive the experience of holiness or be sanctified "wholly." The doctrine is held and preached exactly as it was taught by John Wesley and all the early Methodist authorities. One seeking membership in the Free Methodist Church is asked whether or not he has received this second experience. If he answers that he has not, he is required to answer affirmatively the question, "Will you diligently seek until you obtain it?"

The objective of the denomination is the perpetuation of the doctrines, standards, and experiences of original Methodism.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by B. H. Gaddis, treasurer, Free Methodist Church of North America, Winona Lake, Ind.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the New Congregational Methodist Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who are enrolled upon the registers of the local churches, upon profession of faith, and a promise to support the church in its service and discipline.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	25	3	22	—	—
Members, number.....	1,449	68	1,381	4.7	95.3
Average membership per church.....	58	23	63	—	—
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	569	12	557	2.1	97.9
Female.....	858	34	824	4.0	96.0
Sex not reported.....	22	22	—	—	—
Males per 100 females.....	66.3	(²)	67.6	—	—
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	20	—	20	—	—
13 years and over.....	1,358	68	1,270	5.1	94.9
Age not reported.....	91	—	91	—	—
Percent under 13 years ³	1.5	—	1.6	—	—
Church edifices, number.....	21	1	20	—	—
Value—number reporting.....	20	1	19	—	—
Amount reported.....	\$20,300	\$500	\$19,800	2.5	97.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$20,300	\$500	\$19,800	2.5	97.5
Average value per church.....	\$1,015	\$500	\$1,042	—	—
Number reporting "no debt".....	12	1	11	—	—
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	22	2	20	—	—
Amount reported.....	\$5,412	\$156	\$5,256	2.9	97.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,880	\$25	\$3,855	.6	99.4
All other salaries.....	\$198	—	\$198	—	100.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,176	\$109	\$1,066	9.3	90.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$25	\$10	\$15	—	—
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$50	\$7	\$43	—	—
Home missions.....	\$37	—	\$37	—	—
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25	—	\$25	—	—
All other purposes.....	\$15	\$5	\$10	—	—
Average expenditure per church.....	\$246	\$78	\$293	—	—
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	—	10	—	—
Officers and teachers.....	59	—	59	—	—
Scholars.....	481	—	481	—	100.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the New Congregational Methodist Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	25	26	24	35
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—1	2	—11	—
Percent ²	—4	7.7	—45.8	—
Members, number	1,449	1,229	1,256	1,782
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	220	—27	—526	—
Percent.....	17.9	—2.1	—41.9	—
Average membership per church.....	58	47	52	51
Church edifices, number	21	22	18	34
Value—number reporting.....	20	21	18	33
Amount reported.....	\$20,300	\$23,900	\$14,450	\$27,050
Average value per church.....	\$1,015	\$1,138	\$803	\$838
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	22	19	10	—
Amount reported.....	\$5,412	\$1,234	\$1,372	—
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,889			
All other salaries.....	\$196			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,175	\$954	\$1,215	—
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	—			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$25			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$50			
Home missions.....	\$37			
Foreign missions.....	—	\$280	\$157	—
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25			
All other purposes.....	\$15			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$246	\$65	\$86	—
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	3	6	27
Officers and teachers.....	59	18	29	143
Scholars.....	481	126	302	1,298

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the New Congregational Methodist Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows, for 1936, the value of church edifices and the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	25	3	22	1,449	68	1,381	569	858	22	69.3	10	59	481
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Georgia.....	16	1	15	1,073	32	1,041	420	653	-----	64.3	6	39	270
Florida.....	9	2	7	376	36	340	149	205	22	72.7	4	20	211

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1910	1906	1936	1926	1910	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	25	28	24	35	1,449	1,229	1,256	1,782	20	1,338	91	1.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Georgia.....	16	19	24	28	1,073	903	1,256	1,450	20	991	62	2.0
Florida.....	9	7	-----	7	376	326	-----	332	-----	347	29	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches		VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES									
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	25	21	20	\$20,300	22	\$5,412	\$3,889	\$196	\$1,175	\$25	\$50	\$37	\$25	\$15
SOUTH ATLANTIC:														
Georgia.....	16	14	13	13,700	14	4,228	3,055	44	1,011	25	43	17	23	10
Florida.....	9	7	7	0,600	8	1,184	834	152	104	-----	7	20	2	5

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

In 1881 the Board of Domestic Missions of the Georgia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, finding itself compelled by financial stringency to cut off some of its work, decided to consolidate several of the smaller churches in the southern part of the State. In protest against this action, taken without consultation with the churches interested, the Waresboro Mission called a conference of such churches, and it was decided to form a new body, on the general plan of the Congregational Methodist Church in the northern part of the State. A committee was appointed to frame a constitution, and in September the New Congregational Methodist Church was organized, adopting as a general basis the congregational polity and the Methodist system of doctrine. The features specially emphasized were: The parity of the ministry; the right of the local church to elect its own officers annually; the rejection of the principle of assessments, all offerings to be absolutely freewill; and permission for those who desired it to observe the ceremony of foot washing in connection with the administration of the Lord's Supper. The general organization included church and district conferences, the latter holding the right of approval or rejection for ordination, of receiving appeals, and of exercising a general supervisory authority. In place of the episcopacy, a general superintendent was appointed, rather for the purpose of securing information as to the needs of the churches than for the exercise of any authority.

For a time the new organization grew rapidly and embraced a large number of congregations. As, however, it became evident that it required a more liberally educated ministry than was available, a considerable number of the churches withdrew, some joining the Congregational Methodist Church and others the Congregational body, while still others disbanded. Later, through the energetic efforts of one member there was a considerable extension of the organization, particularly in the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, but this work was in the form of evangelistic meetings rather than of organizing regular churches, and with the death of this leader these meetings practically ceased.

Today the territory of this church is confined principally to the southern part of Georgia and the northern part of Florida. The denomination has gained somewhat in membership; it has developed an improved financial system, owns a considerable amount of property, and is out of debt. It holds a General Conference every 4 years, presided over by a bishop. The church discipline has been revised and some amendments made.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1924, has been revised by Miss Sallie Smith, New Congregational Methodist Church, Nichols, Ga., and approved by her in its present form.

HOLINESS METHODIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Holiness Methodist Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The data given represent three active organizations, one located in urban territory in the State of South Carolina and two in rural territory in the State of North Carolina. There were three edifices reported with a value of \$5,000. No parsonages were reported and none of the churches reported any debt on church edifices.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons who have been received into full membership upon public profession of faith, after a probationary period of 6 months.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3	1	2	-----	-----
Members, number.....	239	23	216	9.6	90.4
Average membership per church.....	80	23	108	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	75	7	68	-----	-----
Female.....	164	16	148	9.5	90.2
Males per 100 females.....	45.7	(²)	45.9	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	238	23	215	9.7	90.3
Percent under 13 years.....	0.4	-----	0.5	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	1	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	36	8	28	-----	-----
Scholars.....	339	24	315	7.1	92.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Holiness Methodist Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3	7	6	8
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-4	1	1	-----
Percent ³	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	230	459	434	265
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-220	25	169	-----
Percent.....	-47.9	5.8	63.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	80	66	72	53
Church edifices, number.....	3	7	6	5
Value—number reporting.....	3	7	6	5
Amount reported.....	\$5,000	\$18,500	\$6,425	\$3,000
Average value per church.....	\$1,667	\$2,643	\$1,071	\$600
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	3	7	4	-----
Amount reported.....	\$608	\$2,073	\$323	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$200	\$1,934	\$308	-----
All other salaries.....	\$32			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$145			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$10			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$44			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$68	\$139	\$15	-----
Home missions.....	\$23			
All other purposes.....	\$86			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$203	\$206	\$81	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	3	7	6	5
Officers and teachers.....	36	68	29	28
Scholars.....	330	531	353	250

¹ Figures for 1916 and 1906 are for the Lumber River Mission.

² A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

³ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

This denomination was organized on October 26, 1900, at Union Chapel Church, in Robeson County, N. C. It was originally known as the Lumber Mission Conference of the Holiness Methodist Church, but was later changed to the Lumber River Annual Conference of the Holiness Methodist Church. Several ministers became intensely interested in local conditions and organized the branch with special emphasis on home missions and Scriptural holiness.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine of the Holiness Methodist Church is in agreement with other branches of Methodism throughout the world, putting special emphasis on the universality of the atonement, the witness of the Spirit, and Scriptural holiness in heart and in life. In polity the Holiness Methodist Church is in accord with the Methodist bodies in general. Attendance on class meetings is required, and the probationary period of 6 months is required of candidates for membership. The itinerancy is not maintained, the pastoral time being unlimited.

The general denominational work of the Holiness Methodist Church is carried on under the care of a bishop, members of the annual conference, and a Sunday school board, supplemented by special boards and committees appointed from time to time.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. T. M. Sweat, Holiness Methodist Church, Rowland, N. C., and approved by him in its present form.

REFORMED METHODIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Methodist Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. Of the nine active organizations in this body eight were in the State of New York and one in Pennsylvania.

All who give evidence of sins forgiven and heart renewed are, on application, received into this denomination as members.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	9	3	6		
Members, number.....	288	115	173	39.9	60.1
Average membership per church.....	32	38	29		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	87	34	53		
Female.....	136	60	86	59.8	65.2
Sex not reported.....	65	31	34		
Males per 100 females ²	64.0				
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	6	2	4		
13 years and over.....	241	72	169	29.9	70.1
Age not reported.....	41	41			
Percent under 13 years ³	2.4	(1)	2.3		
Church edifices, number.....	9	3	6		
Value—number reporting.....	9	3	6		
Amount reported.....	\$21,500	\$13,500	\$8,000	62.8	37.2
Constructed prior to 1926.....	\$21,500	\$13,500	\$8,000	62.8	37.2
Average value per church.....	\$2,389	\$4,500	\$1,333		
Debt—number reporting.....	3	2	1		
Amount reported.....	\$3,209	\$3,165	\$54	98.3	1.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	6	1	5		
Parsonages, number.....	1		1		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,000		\$1,000		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	3	6		
Amount reported.....	\$7,995	\$2,924	\$5,071	36.6	63.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,713	\$875	\$1,838	32.3	67.7
All other salaries.....	\$565	\$214	\$351	37.0	62.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,825	\$575	\$1,250	31.5	68.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$79	\$25	\$54		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$638	\$471	\$165	74.1	25.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$33	\$14	\$19		
Home missions.....	\$549	\$307	\$242	17.7	82.3
Foreign missions.....	\$1,303	\$653	\$650	46.8	53.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$30		\$30		
All other purposes.....	\$169		\$169		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$888	\$975	\$845		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	3	6		
Officers and teachers.....	66	22	44		
Scholars.....	309	86	223	23.3	76.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Reformed Methodist Church for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organization), number.....	9	14	Expenditures:		
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	9	13
Number.....	-5	-----	Amount reported.....	\$7,995	\$9,176
Percent ²	-----	-----	Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,713	
Members, number.....	288	300	All other salaries.....	\$565	
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,825	\$6,064
Number.....	-102	-----	Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$70	
Percent.....	-20.2	-----	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$636	
Average membership per church.....	32	28	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$33	
Church edifices, number.....	9	13	Home missions.....	\$549	
Value—number reporting.....	9	13	Foreign missions.....	\$1,396	\$2,045
Amount reported.....	\$21,500	\$26,300	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$30	
Average value per church.....	\$2,389	\$2,023	All other purposes.....	\$160	
Debt—number reporting.....	3	3	Not classified.....	-----	\$1,067
Amount reported.....	\$3,209	\$2,546	Average expenditure per church.....	\$888	\$706
Parsonages, number.....	1	-----	Sunday schools:		
Value—number reporting.....	1	2	Churches reporting, number.....	9	12
Amount reported.....	\$1,000	\$3,000	Officers and teachers.....	66	82
			Scholars.....	369	356

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3 and 4 present the statistics for the Reformed Methodist Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over."

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	9	3	6	288	115	173	87	138	65	64.0	9	66	369
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	8	3	5	276	115	161	87	136	53	64.0	8	61	356
Pennsylvania.....	1	-----	1	12	-----	12	-----	-----	12	-----	1	5	13

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	9	14	288	390	6	241	41	2.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	8	12	276	350	6	229	41	2.6
Pennsylvania.....	1	2	12	40		12		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

On January 16, 1814, some members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who had become dissatisfied with the episcopal mode of church government and feared that it was destructive to true Christian humility, met at Readsboro, Vt. They had already petitioned the Methodist Episcopal Church for redress, but unsuccessfully, and though they were only farmers and mechanics with no ordained elders, merely local preachers and exhorters, they organized the Reformed Methodist Church with 14 members. Prominent among these were Elijah Bailey, a local preacher, his brother James Bailey, his brother-in-law Ezra Amadon, Ebenezer Davis, and Caleb Whiting. To this list must be added the name of William Lake, who joined them in their first conference held the following month. At this time their numbers were increased and a discipline was written, defining their doctrinal views and stating their governmental polity.

The next year, with a view to thrusting laborers into the field, a community was established upon a farm of several hundred acres on the State line between Bennington, Vt., and Hoosick, N. Y. Owing to lack of funds and unfavorable seasons for farming, the venture failed and the community was scattered.

With much zeal they evangelized from Cape Cod, Mass., to Ohio, and from Pennsylvania to Canada. Classes were formed, churches built, and conferences organized. Thousands were converted in revival efforts, some of whom joined churches of other denominations. In 1817 or 1818 Elijah Bailey and William Lake planted the church in Canada. The history of the revival there reads like portions of John Wesley's Journals. Hardened sinners fell under the power of God and infidels feared and trembled. Many Reformed Methodist societies were formed and a conference was organized.

Despite many obstacles from within and without the membership increased in less than 30 years from the original 14 to over 3,000, with 6 conferences—Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Ohio, New York Western, and Canada—and more than 75 ordained elders and licensed preachers.

Then they began to merge with other Methodist bodies. About 1840 the Ohio conference went to the Methodist Protestant Church and the Canada conference joined the Methodist Union; even earlier than that a majority of the ministers of the Massachusetts conference and several societies seceded, entering the Methodist Protestant Church. In 1843 the Wesleyan Methodist Church took its rise in America; from the first, there was a close relation between it and the Reformed Methodist Church; and after a time nearly all of the latter churches went into the new organization. However, four Reformed Methodist conferences did not lose their identity, namely, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, and New York Western, though, because of small numbers, the Massachusetts conference merged with the Vermont conference in 1850 and the New York Western joined with the New York conference in 1856. The Vermont conference continued to exist until 1899. Since that time the New York conference has had no official relations with any other conference.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Henry F. Bailey, Cincinnati, N. Y., and approved by him in its present form.

There is documentary evidence to show that there has been a Reformed Methodist conference in the State of Indiana, and that not a few churches elsewhere, which did not go into the Methodist Protestant or Wesleyan Methodist organization, have maintained themselves as independent Reformed Methodist Churches, supposing that all the rest had merged. These churches are not included in the present census.

DOCTRINE

The standard of doctrine is distinctively Methodist, following the teachings of their founder, John Wesley. Emphasis is placed upon entire sanctification as an experience obtainable in this life by faith in the all-atoning blood of Jesus Christ; the return of our Lord and the setting up of His kingdom on earth; and the healing of physical diseases by the prayer of faith. At the organization of the church, the discipline contained articles against human slavery, the legalized liquor traffic, and war, and the church has consistently advocated these doctrines and labored for these reforms.

All who give evidence of sins forgiven and heart renewed are, on application, received into the church as members, and only such are counted in the statistics of the church.

ORGANIZATION

The Reformed Methodists are congregational in polity, each congregation managing its own local affairs. For mutual help the churches are grouped into quarterly and annual conferences and a general conference. The quarterly conference is composed of all preachers, exhorters, and officials of the local churches within the district. The annual and general conferences are delegated bodies, composed respectively of delegates from the churches within the conference limits, according to membership and, from the annual conferences on the same basis. The powers and duties of these conferences are so restricted that no ecclesiastical machine can ever dominate the churches.

WORK

Missionary work is more aggressive and is well sustained by the churches and is carried on through two boards—foreign and home. The foreign work is rapidly expanding in Dominica, British West Indies: Number of churches, 2; estimated value, \$5,000; hired halls, 3; membership, 76. The local ministry is maintained under a white American supervisor, who operates under conference empowerment and power of attorney. The Committee on Education financially helps worthy young men and women to prepare themselves for Christian service in schools that are deemed safe; the church has no school of its own. The Camp Meeting Association, under the fostering care of the conference, owns an improved camp ground at Lily Lake, near Binghamton, N. Y., where successful camp meetings have been held yearly since 1897.

APOSTOLIC METHODIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

A summary of statistics for the Apostolic Methodist Church for the year 1936 is presented in a table which follows. The data given represent two active organizations, reported as being located in rural territory in the State of Florida. One church edifice was reported, but no parsonages.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have been admitted to the local churches after having given satisfactory evidence of regeneration and of a hunger and thirst after holiness. Those who cannot give evidence of a new birth may be received on probation, if they show a desire to flee from God's just wrath against sinners.

The Apostolic Methodist Church was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

NUMBER OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, 1936

ITEM	Number	ITEM	Number
Churches (local organizations), number..	2	Members—Continued.	
Members, number.....	31	Membership by age:	
Average membership per church.....	16	Under 13 years.....	4
Membership by sex:		13 years and over.....	27
Male.....	10	Percent under 13 years ²	
Female.....	21	Sunday schools:	
Males per 100 females ¹		Churches reporting, number.....	1
		Officers and teachers.....	6
		Scholars.....	37

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

The Apostolic Methodist Church was organized in 1932, to provide for the spiritual needs of such persons as cannot conscientiously worship God in any system whose leadership or practical management invalidates the Word of God, the Holy Bible, or diverts the service and finances of the faithful to the proclamation of a so-called modernistic gospel, teaching such monstrous heresies as evolution, no need of blood atonement, salvation by works, mere moral science, social service, and the like. This church stands for the Bible as the pure and complete Word of God.

This body has not grown rapidly, due to the inadequate finances of its members to undertake any extensive evangelistic operations; and, due to hostility from the ecclesiastical institutions whose apostasy its tenets condemn, and no less to the apostasy and godlessness of the general age and society now circumjacent.

DOCTRINE

The Articles of Faith of the Apostolic Methodist Church briefly stated are: The writings of the Old and New Testament were verbally inspired of God; there is one, eternal, true and holy God, perfect in nature, character, and purpose; God the Father exists eternally, likewise, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit; God has elected that all who choose to repent of sin, forsake it, and trust Him for salva-

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by E. H. Crowson, pastor-elder, Loughnan, Fla., and F. B. Ames, lay-elder, Apostolic Methodist Church, Zephyr Hills, Fla

tion solely through the merits and death and resurrection of His Son, shall be saved; man is by nature sinful; good works are the fruits of the divine life in the soul; holiness is a work of grace designed to meet the needs of God's children; no one is saved in such a way as to rob him of his will or of the power to disobey God; there is no such thing as purgatory, and no warrant for it is found in God's Word; man will be judged by his works; speaking in an unknown tongue is unseemly and leads to divers confusions; and there are only two sacraments—baptism and the Lord's Supper.

ORGANIZATION

The polity of this body is that of federated congregationalism. It acknowledges no human head. Christ alone is the head. It is peculiar in that it has a written constitution which limits the powers of all its constituent bodies, from the local congregations to the general convocation, and which governs all its members and ministers alike. This church rejects as unscriptural the episcopal office as found in such faiths as Roman Catholicism, Episcopal Methodism, and the like. Every pastor is bishop of the congregation he serves, and his powers and duties are strictly and clearly set forth by the constitution and general discipline of the church.

Local properties are held by local congregations, under the management of trustees; and the use, powers, and properties of all such interests are strictly governed by the Discipline.

Ordination, courses of study for the ministry, both lay and administrative are properly provided for; and the Discipline sets up a ritual for use on the various occasions of the use of the sacraments, of divine healing, ordinations, marriage, burial of the dead, dedications of churches, and similar occasions.

The church now has two congregations. It has 3 evangelists, 2 lay-deaconesses, 2 lay-elders, 2 pastor-deacons, 1 pastor-elder, several licensed teachers, and about 35 members. It is a tithing, missionary church.

WORK

This body has no mission boards, but channels its missionary funds through the operations of The India Mission Fund, Inc., and is active in the support of that work.

Though not wealthy, and though few in number, this church has conducted gracious revivals, blessed many souls, secured the salvation and blessing of sinners, the edification of believers, and during its short existence has invested many thousands of dollars in the cause of fundamental Christianity. It maintains the Gospel Tract Club, with headquarters at Zephyr Hills, Fla., and its faith and zeal are undaunted, not resting on man, but relying wholly on God.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	4, 578	6, 708	6, 633	6, 608	493, 357	545, 814	548, 355	494, 777	57, 605	364, 274	71, 478	13. 7
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	17	16	15	14	3, 162	1, 662	1, 581	1, 364	123	3, 039	-----	3. 9
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	6	1, 100	645	614	542	38	1, 122	-----	3. 3
Connecticut.....	7	7	6	5	1, 066	1, 032	516	335	437	1, 529	-----	22. 2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	69	58	45	41	15, 867	10, 518	3, 214	4, 294	2, 598	13, 209	-----	16. 4
New Jersey.....	101	101	76	69	14, 319	11, 415	7, 230	5, 971	1, 834	11, 525	660	13. 4
Pennsylvania.....	178	174	140	149	27, 068	23, 208	16, 798	12, 638	2, 833	18, 173	6, 002	13. 5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	112	149	104	119	16, 577	16, 578	11, 149	9, 812	108	1, 246	15, 223	8. 0
Indiana.....	51	67	52	64	7, 395	7, 486	4, 961	5, 769	681	4, 460	1, 955	18. 0
Illinois.....	76	113	101	115	13, 090	19, 366	16, 280	9, 833	1, 292	9, 708	2, 030	11. 7
Michigan.....	39	42	28	22	11, 794	10, 818	4, 964	1, 737	1, 636	8, 040	2, 118	16. 9
Wisconsin.....	2	5	5	6	527	728	310	164	50	477	-----	9. 5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	5	8	5	5	987	1, 402	1, 426	755	44	501	442	8. 1
Iowa.....	16	27	21	35	918	2, 568	2, 248	1, 617	103	775	40	11. 7
Missouri.....	114	155	127	154	13, 903	11, 179	13, 616	11, 318	988	9, 081	3, 834	9. 8
Nebraska.....	7	10	9	6	1, 004	1, 540	723	500	67	287	660	18. 9
Kansas.....	68	77	69	92	6, 629	6, 336	4, 975	4, 934	308	3, 130	3, 185	8. 9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	65	63	46	39	5, 505	2, 994	3, 290	2, 553	1, 157	4, 206	142	21. 6
Maryland.....	15	100	107	107	1, 093	11, 478	10, 509	9, 613	83	745	265	10. 0
District of Columbia	6	7	9	7	1, 987	2, 170	2, 363	1, 928	22	1, 965	-----	1. 1
Virginia.....	10	103	120	116	312	14, 635	13, 581	9, 889	24	227	61	9. 6
West Virginia.....	40	64	33	35	2, 103	2, 298	1, 325	1, 002	15	477	1, 611	3. 0
North Carolina.....	22	205	247	232	2, 834	18, 453	20, 433	16, 797	87	2, 695	52	3. 1
South Carolina.....	188	546	645	628	25, 956	69, 372	90, 469	79, 220	3, 098	19, 895	2, 963	13. 6
Georgia.....	1, 148	1, 173	1, 144	1, 212	103, 717	74, 149	89, 295	63, 626	14, 314	77, 667	11, 836	15. 6
Florida.....	510	604	698	582	42, 669	47, 541	39, 402	35, 713	3, 933	32, 827	5, 809	10. 7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	73	130	144	130	7, 199	10, 492	10, 187	10, 047	143	1, 170	5, 886	10. 9
Tennessee.....	131	233	261	306	12, 968	19, 109	23, 497	23, 377	1, 632	10, 732	604	13. 2
Alabama.....	568	524	524	555	63, 850	45, 330	42, 658	39, 617	9, 424	53, 356	1, 070	15. 0
Mississippi.....	348	397	408	460	10, 502	22, 439	26, 133	28, 797	2, 951	15, 545	1, 096	16. 0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	200	404	435	482	29, 483	25, 249	30, 457	26, 903	3, 017	26, 223	243	10. 3
Louisiana.....	144	206	196	177	13, 367	12, 464	10, 260	9, 462	2, 158	10, 098	1, 111	17. 6
Oklahoma.....	67	107	152	136	10, 278	5, 918	7, 260	6, 243	1, 093	8, 818	367	11. 0
Texas.....	21	640	464	440	1, 170	33, 985	30, 887	24, 910	85	931	154	8. 4
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	6	7	5	0	159	200	199	135	43	81	35	34. 7
Wyoming.....	3	6	3	1	149	241	97	45	15	104	30	12. 6
Colorado.....	10	13	15	15	2, 338	2, 195	1, 849	1, 130	174	2, 135	29	7. 5
New Mexico.....	6	5	5	2	310	238	140	83	29	221	60	11. 6
Arizona.....	9	6	4	2	684	515	234	82	59	590	35	9. 1
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	7	8	7	10	745	947	503	334	23	142	580	13. 9
Oregon.....	1	2	3	1	321	306	205	60	-----	321	-----	7. 6
California.....	40	38	24	22	8, 040	9, 183	2, 422	1, 533	539	6, 522	979	7. 6
Other States.....	17	8	6	3	881	365	136	68	47	334	-----	12. 3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Idaho, 2; Utah, 2; Nevada, 2; and South Dakota, 1.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the African Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

Membership in this denomination includes persons who, after a probationary period of 6 months, make public profession of faith and a pledge to conform to the rules of the church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	4,578	1,635	2,943	35.7	64.3
Members, number.....	493,357	286,197	207,160	58.0	42.0
Average membership per church.....	108	175	70		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	157,172	81,539	75,633	51.0	48.1
Female.....	276,449	161,342	125,107	54.7	45.3
Sex not reported.....	59,736	53,316	6,420	89.3	10.7
Males per 100 females.....	56.9	53.9	60.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	57,605	30,540	27,065	53.0	47.0
13 years and over.....	364,274	200,371	163,903	55.0	45.0
Age not reported.....	71,478	55,286	16,192	77.3	22.7
Percent under 13 years ¹	13.2	13.2	14.2		
Church edifices, number.....	4,218	1,536	2,682	36.4	63.6
Value—number reporting.....	4,078	1,489	2,589	36.5	63.5
Amount reported.....	\$20,710,623	\$10,787,547	\$3,023,076	31.1	18.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$19,375,080	\$16,870,242	\$3,504,838	31.0	18.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,335,543	\$917,305	\$418,238	68.7	31.3
Average value per church.....	\$5,070	\$1,274	\$1,615		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,421	780	641	54.9	45.1
Amount reported.....	\$2,586,300	\$2,390,555	\$285,745	89.0	11.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	1,606	400	1,206	24.9	75.1
Parsonages, number.....	1,804	946	858	49.9	50.1
Value—number reporting.....	1,806	909	897	50.3	49.7
Amount reported.....	\$3,006,672	\$2,172,609	\$834,063	72.3	27.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4,523	1,617	2,906	35.8	64.2
Amount reported.....	\$4,059,809	\$2,773,003	\$1,286,806	68.3	31.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,584,635	\$961,073	\$623,492	60.7	39.3
All other salaries.....	\$418,787	\$262,873	\$155,914	62.8	37.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$417,299	\$208,576	\$118,724	71.5	28.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$463,867	\$304,849	\$60,018	85.1	14.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$540,112	\$431,713	\$108,399	79.9	20.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$93,015	\$66,908	\$26,047	72.0	28.0
Home missions.....	\$53,288	\$31,240	\$22,048	58.6	41.4
Foreign missions.....	\$38,762	\$22,753	\$15,999	58.7	41.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$227,886	\$152,076	\$74,911	67.1	32.9
All other purposes.....	\$222,236	\$149,984	\$72,254	67.5	32.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$898	\$1,715	\$443		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4,207	1,532	2,675	36.4	63.6
Officers and teachers.....	44,656	20,058	23,898	46.4	53.6
Scholars.....	235,185	131,130	107,055	55.1	44.9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	210	106	104	50.5	49.5
Officers and teachers.....	2,306	1,314	992	57.0	43.0
Scholars.....	18,224	14,358	3,866	78.8	21.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	143	67	76	46.9	53.1
Officers and teachers.....	1,380	593	787	43.0	57.0
Scholars.....	5,876	2,608	3,268	45.4	54.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the African Methodist Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	4,578	6,708	6,633	6,608
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-2,130	75	25	-----
Percent	-31.8	1.1	0.4	-----
Members, number	403,357	545,814	548,355	404,777
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-52,457	-2,541	53,578	-----
Percent	-9.6	-0.5	10.8	-----
Average membership per church	108	81	83	75
Church edifices, number	4,218	5,927	6,302	6,538
Value—number reporting	4,078	5,820	6,232	6,299
Amount reported	\$20,710,623	\$32,002,549	\$14,031,792	\$11,303,480
Average value per church	\$5,079	\$5,506	\$2,348	\$1,794
Debt—number reporting	1,421	1,908	2,437	2,574
Amount reported	\$2,586,300	\$3,332,072	\$1,518,332	\$1,191,921
Parsonages, number	1,894	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting	1,806	2,134	1,867	1,783
Amount reported	\$3,006,672	\$4,857,906	\$2,026,552	\$1,255,246
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	4,523	6,492	6,516	-----
Amount reported	\$4,069,809	\$7,000,101	\$3,413,395	-----
Pastors' salaries	\$1,584,565	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries	\$418,787	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements	\$417,299	\$6,205,632	\$2,711,121	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$463,867	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest	\$540,112	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$93,015	-----	-----	-----
Home missions	\$63,288	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions	\$38,762	\$1,257,397	\$602,195	-----
To general headquarters, for distribution	\$227,866	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes	\$222,238	-----	-----	-----
Not classified	-----	\$137,132	\$100,079	-----
Average expenditure per church	\$898	\$1,171	\$524	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	4,207	5,884	6,084	6,056
Officers and teachers	44,550	43,383	45,350	41,941
Scholars	238,185	268,247	311,051	292,039

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the African Methodist Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, by districts, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	4,578	1,635	2,943	483,357	286,197	207,160
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	17	17	—	3,162	3,162	—
Rhode Island.....	5	3	2	1,160	922	238
Connecticut.....	7	6	1	1,966	1,816	150
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	69	55	14	15,807	14,591	1,216
New Jersey.....	101	60	41	14,319	10,991	3,328
Pennsylvania.....	178	132	46	27,008	23,573	3,435
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	112	86	26	16,577	15,464	1,113
Indiana.....	51	46	5	7,396	7,210	186
Illinois.....	76	59	17	13,090	12,108	922
Michigan.....	39	34	5	11,794	11,093	101
Wisconsin.....	2	2	—	527	527	—
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	5	5	—	987	987	—
Iowa.....	16	16	—	918	918	—
Missouri.....	114	61	53	13,903	11,753	2,150
South Dakota.....	1	1	—	18	18	—
Nebraska.....	7	7	—	1,004	1,004	—
Kansas.....	68	48	20	6,620	5,972	687
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	65	12	53	5,505	1,806	3,699
Maryland.....	15	4	11	1,093	315	778
District of Columbia.....	6	6	—	1,987	1,987	—
Virginia.....	10	2	8	312	50	253
West Virginia.....	40	17	23	2,103	1,240	863
North Carolina.....	22	11	11	2,834	2,120	705
South Carolina.....	188	39	149	25,956	8,570	17,356
Georgia.....	1,148	243	905	103,717	40,031	63,686
Florida.....	510	157	353	42,569	20,570	15,999
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	73	36	37	7,199	5,321	1,878
Tennessee.....	131	56	75	12,068	9,629	3,359
Alabama.....	568	145	423	63,850	23,371	40,479
Mississippi.....	348	66	282	19,592	5,768	13,824
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	260	45	221	29,483	10,213	19,270
Louisiana.....	144	49	95	13,367	6,922	6,445
Oklahoma.....	67	28	41	10,278	6,225	4,053
Texas.....	21	6	15	1,170	420	744
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	6	6	—	150	150	—
Idaho.....	2	2	—	104	104	—
Wyoming.....	3	3	—	140	140	—
Colorado.....	10	9	1	2,338	2,318	20
New Mexico.....	6	4	2	310	260	60
Arizona.....	9	8	1	684	578	106
Utah.....	2	2	—	176	176	—
Nevada.....	2	2	—	83	83	—
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	7	—	745	745	—
Oregon.....	1	1	—	321	321	—
California.....	40	33	7	8,040	7,873	167

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	157, 172	276, 449	59, 736	58.9	4, 207	44, 556	238, 185
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	1, 275	1, 887	-----	67.6	17	267	2, 463
Rhode Island.....	494	666	-----	74.2	5	88	1, 245
Connecticut.....	853	1, 113	-----	76.6	6	130	1, 679
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	6, 087	9, 720	-----	62.6	68	872	7, 893
New Jersey.....	5, 595	8, 814	-----	62.5	101	1, 213	9, 769
Pennsylvania.....	7, 397	13, 804	5, 837	53.4	167	2, 443	14, 802
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	363	760	15, 464	47.8	105	1, 647	9, 987
Indiana.....	2, 650	4, 846	-----	52.6	51	634	3, 443
Illinois.....	3, 660	7, 512	2, 018	47.4	74	1, 001	4, 820
Michigan.....	4, 366	7, 140	288	61.1	39	617	5, 006
Wisconsin.....	185	342	-----	54.1	2	32	188
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	215	402	370	53.5	4	46	222
Iowa.....	303	615	-----	49.3	15	111	424
Missouri.....	2, 584	5, 985	5, 334	43.2	94	968	5, 192
South Dakota.....	4	14	-----	-----	1	5	14
Nebraska.....	10	26	908	-----	7	74	468
Kansas.....	1, 009	2, 175	3, 445	46.4	58	725	2, 985
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	2, 161	3, 344	-----	64.6	62	546	3, 733
Maryland.....	379	624	90	60.7	16	175	895
District of Columbia.....	694	1, 203	-----	53.7	6	110	920
Virginia.....	113	199	-----	56.8	10	93	345
West Virginia.....	163	295	1, 645	55.3	40	405	1, 730
North Carolina.....	831	2, 003	-----	41.5	22	268	1, 311
South Carolina.....	9, 803	15, 876	277	61.7	169	2, 136	10, 521
Georgia.....	36, 068	63, 068	3, 981	58.1	1, 024	10, 287	40, 051
Florida.....	13, 135	27, 170	2, 264	48.3	447	4, 375	19, 302
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	584	1, 059	5, 556	55.1	69	725	3, 074
Tennessee.....	4, 522	7, 986	460	56.6	128	1, 252	5, 893
Alabama.....	23, 808	39, 814	228	59.8	539	5, 267	37, 897
Mississippi.....	6, 720	12, 546	317	53.6	329	2, 765	9, 110
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	11, 605	17, 878	-----	64.9	241	2, 344	17, 287
Louisiana.....	4, 240	9, 089	38	46.6	132	1, 285	5, 580
Oklahoma.....	4, 023	6, 256	-----	64.3	66	716	4, 671
Texas.....	370	800	-----	46.3	10	164	462
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	35	75	49	-----	3	19	78
Idaho.....	20	55	29	-----	2	7	33
Wyoming.....	5	13	131	-----	3	16	68
Colorado.....	82	132	2, 124	62.1	8	111	742
New Mexico.....	4	19	287	-----	6	42	192
Arizona.....	40	63	581	-----	9	72	238
Utah.....	-----	-----	176	-----	2	20	80
Nevada.....	24	50	-----	-----	2	20	24
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	46	98	601	-----	7	50	309
Oregon.....	-----	321	-----	-----	1	15	120
California.....	358	815	6, 867	43.9	35	424	2, 874

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	4, 578	6, 708	6, 633	6, 608	493, 357	545, 814	548, 355	494, 777	57, 605	364, 274	71, 478	13. 7
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	17	16	15	14	3, 162	1, 662	1, 581	1, 364	123	3, 039	-----	3. 9
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	6	1, 100	645	614	542	38	1, 122	-----	3. 3
Connecticut.....	7	7	6	5	1, 066	1, 032	516	335	437	1, 529	-----	22. 2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	69	58	45	41	15, 867	10, 518	3, 214	4, 294	2, 598	13, 209	-----	16. 4
New Jersey.....	101	101	76	69	14, 319	11, 415	7, 230	5, 971	1, 834	11, 525	660	13. 4
Pennsylvania.....	178	174	140	149	27, 068	23, 208	16, 798	12, 638	2, 833	18, 173	6, 002	13. 5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	112	149	104	119	16, 577	16, 578	11, 149	9, 812	108	1, 246	15, 223	8. 0
Indiana.....	51	67	52	64	7, 395	7, 486	4, 961	5, 769	681	4, 460	1, 955	18. 0
Illinois.....	76	113	101	115	13, 090	19, 366	16, 280	9, 833	1, 292	9, 708	2, 030	11. 7
Michigan.....	39	42	28	22	11, 794	10, 818	4, 964	1, 737	1, 636	8, 040	2, 118	16. 9
Wisconsin.....	2	5	5	6	527	728	310	164	50	477	-----	9. 5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	5	8	5	5	987	1, 402	1, 426	755	44	501	442	8. 1
Iowa.....	16	27	21	35	918	2, 568	2, 248	1, 617	103	775	40	11. 7
Missouri.....	114	155	127	154	13, 903	11, 179	13, 616	11, 318	988	9, 081	3, 834	9. 8
Nebraska.....	7	10	9	6	1, 004	1, 540	723	500	67	287	660	18. 9
Kansas.....	68	77	69	92	6, 629	6, 336	4, 975	4, 934	308	3, 130	3, 185	8. 9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	65	63	46	39	5, 505	2, 994	3, 290	2, 553	1, 157	4, 206	142	21. 6
Maryland.....	15	100	107	107	1, 093	11, 478	10, 509	9, 613	83	745	265	10. 0
District of Columbia.....	6	7	9	7	1, 987	2, 170	2, 363	1, 928	22	1, 965	-----	1. 1
Virginia.....	10	103	120	116	312	14, 635	13, 581	9, 889	24	227	61	9. 6
West Virginia.....	40	64	33	35	2, 103	2, 298	1, 325	1, 002	15	477	1, 611	3. 0
North Carolina.....	22	205	247	232	2, 834	18, 453	20, 433	16, 797	87	2, 695	52	3. 1
South Carolina.....	188	546	645	628	25, 956	69, 372	90, 469	79, 220	3, 098	19, 895	2, 963	13. 6
Georgia.....	1, 148	1, 173	1, 144	1, 212	103, 717	74, 149	89, 295	63, 626	14, 314	77, 667	11, 836	15. 6
Florida.....	510	604	698	582	42, 669	47, 541	39, 402	35, 713	3, 933	32, 827	5, 809	10. 7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	73	130	144	130	7, 199	10, 492	10, 187	10, 047	143	1, 170	5, 886	10. 9
Tennessee.....	131	233	261	306	12, 968	19, 109	23, 497	23, 377	1, 632	10, 732	604	13. 2
Alabama.....	568	524	524	555	63, 850	45, 330	42, 658	39, 617	9, 424	53, 356	1, 070	15. 0
Mississippi.....	348	397	408	460	10, 502	22, 439	26, 133	28, 797	2, 951	15, 545	1, 096	16. 0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	260	404	435	482	29, 483	25, 249	30, 457	26, 903	3, 017	26, 223	243	10. 3
Louisiana.....	144	206	196	177	13, 367	12, 464	10, 260	9, 462	2, 158	10, 098	1, 111	17. 6
Oklahoma.....	67	107	152	136	10, 278	5, 918	7, 250	6, 243	1, 093	8, 818	367	11. 0
Texas.....	21	640	464	440	1, 170	33, 985	30, 887	24, 910	85	931	154	8. 4
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	6	7	5	0	159	200	199	135	43	81	35	34. 7
Wyoming.....	3	6	3	1	149	241	97	45	15	104	30	12. 6
Colorado.....	10	13	15	15	2, 338	2, 195	1, 849	1, 130	174	2, 135	29	7. 5
New Mexico.....	6	5	5	2	310	238	140	83	29	221	60	11. 6
Arizona.....	9	6	4	2	684	515	234	82	59	590	35	9. 1
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	7	8	7	10	745	947	503	334	23	142	580	13. 9
Oregon.....	1	2	3	1	321	306	205	60	-----	321	-----	-----
California.....	40	38	24	22	8, 040	9, 183	2, 422	1, 533	539	6, 522	979	7. 6
Other States.....	17	8	6	3	881	365	136	68	47	334	-----	12. 3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Idaho, 2; Utah, 2; Nevada, 2; and South Dakota, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR-SONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	4, 578	4, 218	4, 078	\$20, 710, 623	1, 421	\$2, 588, 300	1, 806	\$3, 006, 673
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	17	16	16	228, 716	14	39, 087	13	63, 500
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	49, 200	5	4, 850	4	15, 700
Connecticut.....	7	7	7	96, 175	5	7, 160	7	31, 662
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	69	58	58	791, 310	32	195, 523	45	179, 200
New Jersey.....	101	94	94	939, 031	48	94, 895	66	207, 678
Pennsylvania.....	178	162	154	2, 241, 886	89	466, 733	93	297, 800
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	112	107	107	1, 401, 810	58	218, 300	64	194, 500
Indiana.....	51	50	50	599, 036	20	67, 203	32	68, 800
Illinois.....	76	73	67	825, 530	30	92, 318	47	115, 050
Michigan.....	39	37	36	1, 140, 625	21	111, 156	21	56, 950
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	5	4	4	54, 000	3	9, 058	1	(1)
Iowa.....	16	16	15	88, 500	5	1, 959	14	16, 500
Missouri.....	114	103	103	724, 849	40	113, 801	70	106, 425
Nebraska.....	7	7	7	81, 500	6	8, 793	6	6, 900
Kansas.....	68	68	66	602, 011	26	22, 872	43	56, 550
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	65	64	64	213, 000	27	10, 406	40	60, 462
Maryland.....	15	15	14	80, 800	6	13, 734	6	15, 500
District of Columbia.....	6	6	5	373, 900	4	30, 150	4	22, 880
Virginia.....	10	10	9	23, 500	4	3, 212	4	4, 000
West Virginia.....	40	37	32	146, 475	6	3, 269	17	27, 500
North Carolina.....	22	20	20	147, 175	5	4, 710	8	13, 700
South Carolina.....	188	182	178	678, 517	33	62, 183	63	105, 800
Georgia.....	1, 148	1, 036	993	1, 010, 700	245	230, 443	250	251, 228
Florida.....	510	472	430	1, 700, 000	146	155, 700	187	278, 512
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	73	70	66	577, 375	34	62, 124	45	67, 056
Tennessee.....	131	128	126	519, 430	50	57, 698	33	43, 700
Alabama.....	568	536	528	1, 531, 778	230	258, 964	261	311, 972
Mississippi.....	348	327	327	480, 135	114	32, 399	95	97, 800
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	266	220	220	690, 700	27	73, 850	97	67, 765
Louisiana.....	144	131	124	510, 411	63	72, 404	65	77, 170
Oklahoma.....	67	60	60	214, 650	4	10, 800	35	22, 132
Texas.....	21	17	15	16, 268	3	60	9	9, 950
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	6	4	4	16, 700	1	1, 100	3	3, 900
Wyoming.....	3	3	3	13, 500	1	1, 982	2	(1)
Colorado.....	10	9	9	247, 800	2	2, 100	6	14, 850
New Mexico.....	6	5	5	15, 800	1	1, 503	3	3, 600
Arizona.....	9	8	8	72, 100	1	9, 035	6	6, 600
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	7	5	5	77, 000	1	1, 096	5	9, 800
California.....	40	36	34	389, 050	13	34, 063	28	47, 800
Other States.....	10	10	10	130, 700	2	1, 041	8	25, 800

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Wisconsin, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada; and 1 each in South Dakota and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	4,578	4,523	\$4,059,809	\$1,584,565	\$418,787	\$417,299
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	17	17	60,532	20,911	10,576	6,930
Rhode Island.....	5	5	20,475	7,100	3,600	2,550
Connecticut.....	7	7	32,579	11,200	6,973	3,420
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	69	68	159,295	56,916	21,377	12,834
New Jersey.....	101	101	176,577	70,777	19,392	14,611
Pennsylvania.....	178	178	333,545	118,305	27,386	24,516
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	112	112	213,897	69,005	19,004	31,125
Indiana.....	51	51	94,061	29,491	4,271	11,697
Illinois.....	76	76	157,048	45,593	12,944	18,164
Michigan.....	39	39	123,931	30,518	8,805	10,873
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	5	5	8,467	3,704	1,048	602
Iowa.....	16	16	16,734	7,494	937	2,649
Missouri.....	114	113	130,243	46,199	11,184	11,403
Nebraska.....	7	7	11,703	3,115	570	800
Kansas.....	68	68	61,203	24,623	4,089	5,062
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	65	65	73,562	29,319	5,812	8,445
Maryland.....	15	15	13,471	6,530	920	953
District of Columbia.....	6	6	25,478	6,585	2,498	4,210
Virginia.....	10	10	3,223	1,440	238	456
West Virginia.....	40	40	30,251	15,545	3,590	2,885
North Carolina.....	22	22	16,023	6,624	1,568	1,136
South Carolina.....	188	188	134,486	55,951	17,320	14,261
Georgia.....	1,148	1,106	499,457	207,472	64,068	64,700
Florida.....	510	503	376,387	138,649	46,453	59,112
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	73	73	80,593	27,595	9,126	10,745
Tennessee.....	131	131	113,121	40,684	9,678	14,286
Alabama.....	568	568	442,700	198,646	40,811	34,951
Mississippi.....	348	348	139,738	56,178	18,737	14,200
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	266	262	146,257	102,954	10,356	4,231
Louisiana.....	144	144	125,751	57,196	14,914	12,187
Oklahoma.....	67	67	43,112	31,603	1,674	480
Texas.....	21	21	8,327	4,840	1,235	656
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	6	6	3,848	853	75	827
Wyoming.....	3	3	2,857	1,517	67	263
Colorado.....	10	10	57,064	6,527	1,311	1,020
New Mexico.....	6	6	3,474	1,829	240	412
Arizona.....	9	9	7,804	3,637	502	591
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	7	16,686	4,411	394	435
California.....	40	40	77,018	26,305	4,437	7,845
Other States.....	10	10	14,931	6,664	641	736

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Wisconsin, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada; and 1 each in South Dakota and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$463, 667	\$540, 112	\$93, 015	\$53, 288	\$38, 752	\$227, 886	\$222, 238
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	7, 140	4, 353	835	941	822	3, 703	4, 321
Rhode Island.....	1, 360	1, 340	380	530	550	1, 569	1, 460
Connecticut.....	3, 240	1, 290	867	889	950	2, 380	1, 380
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	17, 979	25, 145	3, 827	2, 049	2, 161	6, 532	10, 475
New Jersey.....	15, 421	24, 952	4, 057	2, 963	2, 665	7, 774	14, 065
Pennsylvania.....	33, 235	78, 458	8, 269	2, 938	2, 564	21, 554	16, 520
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	30, 138	38, 242	5, 277	292	143	17, 011	2, 700
Indiana.....	9, 237	17, 348	3, 002	825	569	3, 675	13, 946
Illinois.....	24, 174	26, 616	3, 708	2, 846	1, 036	6, 951	15, 016
Michigan.....	27, 458	31, 402	4, 801	858	843	6, 511	5, 832
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	469	1, 245	31	15	14	679	660
Iowa.....	674	2, 683	243	179	148	559	1, 168
Missouri.....	13, 532	29, 655	2, 274	703	724	7, 472	7, 097
Nebraska.....	4, 218	1, 624	76	34	27	798	441
Kansas.....	6, 547	12, 235	1, 562	415	455	4, 084	2, 131
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	9, 397	8, 138	1, 719	1, 622	951	4, 241	3, 918
Maryland.....	883	1, 525	698	252	96	1, 325	289
District of Columbia.....	3, 883	4, 251	476	290	284	2, 540	461
Virginia.....	173	361	129	28	14	290	94
West Virginia.....	1, 642	3, 628	560	112	65	2, 022	202
North Carolina.....	596	3, 022	303	144	153	1, 672	805
South Carolina.....	8, 927	12, 182	4, 739	2, 186	1, 538	8, 667	8, 709
Georgia.....	38, 185	42, 075	10, 642	8, 828	5, 875	31, 786	25, 226
Florida.....	30, 305	39, 062	8, 463	4, 825	3, 113	16, 855	29, 490
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	6, 204	17, 292	1, 065	408	442	7, 342	374
Tennessee.....	14, 428	12, 612	2, 895	1, 348	977	4, 471	11, 742
Alabama.....	50, 714	37, 776	9, 972	7, 288	7, 038	28, 202	18, 322
Mississippi.....	13, 820	10, 381	3, 001	2, 513	1, 710	6, 301	12, 888
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	4, 925	14, 611	3, 180	2, 801	10	2, 795	385
Louisiana.....	14, 341	8, 871	3, 405	2, 008	1, 416	7, 115	4, 298
Oklahoma.....	2, 815	4, 517	425	680	263	655	-----
Texas.....	78	375	142	108	74	346	473
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	611	1, 137	25	31	31	65	193
Wyoming.....	340	346	-----	18	18	190	108
Colorado.....	44, 525	1, 282	65	181	113	1, 836	1, 104
New Mexico.....	30	437	10	15	18	275	208
Arizona.....	460	1, 668	7	132	47	385	395
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	8, 875	1, 138	132	27	24	780	470
California.....	10, 811	12, 785	1, 714	824	797	7, 169	4, 271
Other States.....	2, 048	3, 402	49	96	105	509	571

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS AND CONFERENCES, 1936

DISTRICT AND CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total	4, 578	493, 357	4, 078	\$20, 710, 623	1, 421	\$2, 586, 300	4, 523	\$4, 059, 809	4, 207	238, 185
First District:										
Delaware	70	6, 509	69	294, 150	31	30, 906	70	84, 148	67	4, 178
New England	29	0, 238	28	374, 091	24	51, 697	29	113, 586	28	5, 337
New Jersey	101	14, 319	94	939, 631	48	94, 895	101	176, 577	101	9, 760
New York	69	15, 407	58	701, 310	32	195, 623	68	159, 295	68	7, 893
Philadelphia	99	15, 432	85	1, 112, 975	47	283, 087	90	201, 205	90	10, 045
Second District:										
Baltimore	21	3, 080	19	454, 700	10	43, 884	21	38, 949	21	1, 824
North Carolina	16	1, 953	14	105, 875	2	334	16	9, 514	16	831
Virginia	10	312	9	23, 500	4	3, 212	10	3, 223	10	345
Western North Carolina	6	876	6	41, 300	3	4, 382	6	6, 500	6	480
Third District:										
Ohio	50	8, 178	48	704, 010	25	49, 489	50	100, 549	47	6, 045
Ohio	62	8, 399	59	690, 900	33	168, 811	62	113, 348	58	3, 942
Pittsburgh	74	7, 572	64	1, 047, 761	38	153, 146	74	121, 754	66	4, 312
West Virginia	41	2, 117	32	146, 475	6	3, 269	41	30, 471	41	1, 752
Fourth District:										
Chicago	33	9, 532	27	603, 685	16	53, 718	33	134, 590	33	3, 309
Illinois	47	4, 991	44	352, 845	17	45, 050	47	51, 306	46	1, 964
Indiana	44	5, 913	43	459, 030	16	56, 303	44	62, 601	44	2, 893
Michigan	44	12, 371	41	1, 205, 625	23	117, 556	44	136, 392	44	5, 201
Northwestern	22	1, 923	20	146, 000	8	11, 017	22	25, 551	19	660
Fifth District:										
California	17	2, 061	15	157, 050	4	10, 818	17	26, 462	14	769
Colorado	31	3, 718	28	363, 800	6	14, 871	31	74, 630	29	1, 389
Kansas	45	3, 029	45	447, 291	17	17, 418	45	38, 751	38	1, 765
Missouri	45	7, 422	36	296, 340	13	50, 354	45	57, 558	44	2, 760
Nebraska	29	3, 943	27	234, 150	14	13, 996	29	33, 497	26	1, 664
North Missouri	49	3, 061	43	157, 000	15	11, 402	48	39, 338	30	1, 078
Fuget Sound	16	1, 329	12	145, 200	3	3, 187	16	25, 218	13	535
South California	26	6, 062	21	238, 700	9	23, 245	25	51, 722	23	2, 120
Southwest Missouri	20	3, 420	19	271, 500	12	52, 045	20	33, 347	20	1, 354
Sixth District:										
Americus Georgia	125	8, 652	106	146, 795	24	7, 520	120	41, 789	104	3, 224
Augusta Georgia	100	9, 677	92	87, 315	15	5, 325	100	42, 833	91	3, 012
Atlanta Georgia	128	16, 211	117	522, 556	27	68, 904	124	83, 596	120	5, 611
Georgia	206	18, 860	163	312, 897	52	45, 761	193	100, 400	160	6, 779
Macon Georgia	179	14, 208	163	317, 435	41	38, 875	179	60, 544	175	6, 497
North Georgia	103	8, 693	82	142, 095	10	17, 724	99	49, 572	89	3, 286
South Georgia	159	12, 521	132	192, 937	38	36, 684	140	59, 795	150	6, 424
Southwest Georgia	148	14, 896	138	197, 160	32	15, 050	145	60, 028	135	5, 218
Seventh District:										
Central South Carolina	20	3, 205	19	33, 550	4	635	20	10, 824	18	973
Columbia	14	2, 099	14	157, 550	2	50, 800	14	16, 430	12	942
Northeast South Carolina	23	3, 467	23	38, 850	3	1, 900	23	14, 054	22	1, 312
Palmetto	38	0, 847	38	89, 420	5	3, 020	38	33, 449	36	3, 096
Piedmont	38	3, 664	33	66, 645	10	3, 708	38	18, 873	35	1, 729
South Carolina	55	0, 774	51	292, 302	9	2, 120	55	40, 867	46	2, 469
Eighth District:										
Central Louisiana	38	1, 956	32	57, 450	13	9, 810	38	21, 781	34	932
Central Mississippi	44	2, 311	34	89, 450	11	5, 277	44	15, 179	36	970
East Mississippi	69	4, 341	63	91, 280	20	4, 014	69	32, 320	60	2, 066
Louisiana	59	7, 731	52	331, 686	24	42, 867	59	60, 246	53	3, 129
Mississippi	80	4, 493	83	111, 650	25	11, 370	86	32, 342	79	2, 138
North Louisiana	47	3, 680	40	121, 275	16	19, 778	47	37, 724	45	1, 525
North Mississippi	52	2, 744	50	89, 805	22	6, 073	52	21, 027	50	1, 307
Northeast Mississippi	62	3, 947	60	51, 650	15	2, 338	62	14, 241	61	1, 602
Northwest Mississippi	37	1, 875	34	47, 000	12	3, 321	37	23, 901	36	1, 101
Ninth District:										
Alabama	93	15, 309	91	319, 768	39	20, 853	93	96, 624	90	10, 779
Central Alabama	92	7, 512	83	288, 548	26	44, 443	92	49, 896	85	3, 967
East Alabama	106	12, 875	101	182, 969	42	17, 464	106	91, 297	101	8, 249
North Alabama	97	10, 397	94	385, 520	62	130, 200	97	91, 596	96	5, 636
South Alabama	91	9, 386	84	216, 278	34	27, 246	91	64, 442	85	4, 565
West Alabama	89	8, 371	76	138, 605	33	18, 752	89	48, 845	82	4, 701

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS AND CONFERENCES, 1936—Continued

DISTRICT AND CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Tenth District:										
East Texas.....	1	152	1				1		1	45
Northeast Texas.....	2	161	2	\$6,500			2	\$3,150	2	56
North Texas.....	1	26					1		1	32
Texas.....	17	831	12	9,768	3	\$60	17	5,177	12	319
Eleventh District:										
Central Florida.....	56	5,883	40	343,355	27	31,442	56	71,349	51	2,577
East Florida.....	52	7,141	40	352,535	13	33,944	52	59,473	38	2,309
Florida.....	93	6,241	78	106,141	20	8,446	92	33,858	85	2,529
Northeast Florida.....	98	4,797	87	134,185	25	22,142	96	31,741	83	2,108
Orlando Florida.....	79	5,169	70	236,344	21	18,582	79	48,593	74	2,906
South Florida.....	70	8,345	62	402,787	25	30,698	72	103,386	61	4,238
West Florida.....	50	4,993	53	184,053	15	10,446	56	27,937	55	2,635
Twelfth District:										
Arkansas.....	33	3,839	30	159,850	9	28,450	33	27,614	33	1,958
Central Arkansas.....	41	5,978	34	133,375	4	11,000	41	27,245	40	3,657
Central Oklahoma.....	18	1,606	15	25,750	1	3,000	18	7,765	18	787
East Arkansas.....	50	5,055	38	114,000	2	8,450	50	22,865	45	2,790
Northeast Arkansas.....	32	3,325	32	81,200	3	8,460	32	17,806	32	2,066
Oklahoma.....	21	3,782	18	75,250	1	2,000	21	12,396	20	1,165
Northeast Oklahoma.....	28	4,890	27	113,050	2	5,800	28	22,051	28	2,710
South Arkansas.....	52	5,080	34	68,525	5	4,800	52	22,170	42	3,024
West Arkansas.....	58	6,201	52	132,850	4	12,160	54	28,554	49	3,792
Thirteenth District:										
Kentucky.....	39	3,603	37	331,300	21	45,366	39	41,832	39	1,500
West Tennessee.....	24	2,507	20	132,250	8	15,294	24	27,224	24	1,066
Tennessee.....	68	4,661	68	242,005	18	24,124	68	38,366	66	2,378
West Kentucky.....	33	3,582	29	246,075	13	16,758	33	38,541	29	1,492
West Tennessee.....	37	5,681	36	143,875	24	18,280	37	47,859	36	2,385

¹ Amounts for East Texas and Northeast Texas Conference combined with the figures for North Texas Conference, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Soon after the Revolutionary War Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in different places, dissatisfied with conditions, began to hold separate services, hoping thus to secure larger privileges and more freedom of action than they believed were possible in continued association with their white brethren and also to avoid certain humiliating discriminations practiced against them. They styled themselves, for the most part, African Methodists, simply because they were of African descent and Methodists, and not because they thought of permanently dissociating themselves from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thus, as early as 1787, a company of Negro Methodists in Philadelphia withdrew, built a chapel, and obtained a Negro preacher through ordination by Bishop White of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1793 Bishop Asbury dedicated the Bethel Church in Philadelphia, built by Richard Allen, a well-to-do Negro, and the platform adopted by the congregation included the statement following:

We consider every child of God a member of the mystical body of Christ,
 * * * yet in the political government of our church we prohibit our white brethren from electing or being elected into any office among us, save that of a preacher or public speaker.

¹ No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926. No data are available for "Work" in 1936.

As reasons for this action they gave the inconveniences arising from white people and people of color mixing together in public assemblies, more particularly in places of public worship.

In 1799 Allen was ordained deacon and the church, according to an arrangement already made, remained under the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the jurisdiction of a white elder. This arrangement, however, did not work very well and contentions between the white and Negro Methodists of the city increased to such an extent that an appeal was made to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The court declared in favor of the Bethel Church, which thus became an independent body. In 1814 the Methodist Episcopal elders announced that the white preachers could no longer maintain pastoral responsibility for the Negro congregation, and in 1816 Richard Allen and 15 others called together a number of similar societies, which had been formed in New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, to meet in Philadelphia to organize a church of Negro persons with autonomous government. This convention was held in April of that year and resulted in the organization of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The movement received the cordial assistance and sympathy of a number of white persons, among whom were Dr. Benjamin Rush, Robert Ralston, William McKean, and Bishop White, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Having become a distinct body by reason of separation from the Methodist Episcopal Church they found it necessary at this first General Conference to elect one of their own body who was adequate to be set apart in Holy Orders to superintend the connection then formed. Rev. Richard Allen, who had been ordained to preach by Bishop Asbury 17 years previously, was unanimously elected to that office and April 11, 1816, was solemnly set apart to the episcopal office by prayer and imposition of the hands of five regularly ordained ministers, one of whom, Absalom Jones, was a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church under the diocese of the Right Reverend Bishop White, of Pennsylvania.

For the first 20 years the operations of the new denomination were confined chiefly to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. Later they were extended to the New England States, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and Louisiana, in the last State being represented in New Orleans alone. Previous to the Civil War comparatively little was done in the Southern States, but during the war, through the influence of two chaplains in the United States Army, Rev. W. H. Hunter and Rev. H. M. Turner, and of some Negro soldiers who were also preachers, two organizations were formed on the South Atlantic coast. After the war the church extended rapidly throughout the South, and today it is represented in each of the original slave States, while its northern field includes the Northern States from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the Province of Ontario in Canada.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

As already indicated, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in doctrine and polity, is in substantial agreement with the Methodist Episcopal Church.¹ The governing bodies are the General Conference, annual conference, district conference, quarterly conference, and church conference. Bishops preside over general and annual conferences, presiding elders at district and quarterly conferences, and the preacher in charge at the church conference and all boards of the local church. General boards are constituted by nomination of bishops at the General Conference and must be approved by that conference. They are presided over by one of the bishops. Each General Conference is composed of the bishops, general officers, presidents and deans of universities, colleges, and seminaries, chaplains of the Army, and ministerial and lay delegates (representative of annual conferences and the electoral college in each annual conference jurisdiction).

The General Conference, which convenes quadrennially, is the legislative body of this denomination and also exercises judicial powers and prerogatives over the conduct and character of a certain class of its membership. Annual and district conferences convene once each calendar year and quarterly conferences four times a year. The church conference convenes whenever the pastor and his local church deem it necessary. Special commissions may be appointed or authorized by any of the conferences but such committees when so appointed can

¹ See Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 15.

proceed to act only within the specified limits and restrictions connected with such appointment or selection, and their action is subject always to the approval of the body appointing them, unless it is expressly stated to the contrary.

Each department of the church is supervised by a board of 18 members, one for each episcopal district, to which the general officer or managing director must submit a report at least annually during each quadrennium; this board is charged also with the duty of filling any vacancies occurring during the quadrennium.

General operations of the church are carried on through departments under the following titles: Publication Department, Missionary Department, Department of Finance, Department of Education, Department of A. M. E. Review, Department of Sunday School Union, Department of Church Extension, Department of Southern Christian Recorder, Department of Allen Christian Endeavor Society, Department of Western Christian Recorder, Department of Sunday School Literature, Department of Historical and Literary Societies, Secretary of Laymen's Movement, and Secretary of the General Conference.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those who upon satisfactory evidence of Christian faith and baptism have been admitted into the local churches. Probationers and baptized children under instruction are also included.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,252	811	1,441	36.0	64.0
Members, number.....	414,244	214,056	200,188	51.7	48.3
Average membership per church.....	184	264	139		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	156,771	78,997	77,774	50.4	49.6
Female.....	256,603	135,059	121,544	52.0	47.4
Sex not reported.....	870		870		100.0
Males per 100 females.....	61.1	58.5	64.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	65,820	34,415	31,405	52.3	47.7
13 years and over.....	332,376	169,097	163,279	50.9	49.1
Age not reported.....	16,048	10,544	5,504	65.7	34.3
Percent under 13 years ¹	16.6	16.9	16.1		
Church edifices, number.....	2,048	727	1,321	35.5	64.5
Value—number reporting.....	2,008	711	1,297	35.4	64.6
Amount reported.....	\$14,750,165	\$11,046,540	\$3,703,625	74.9	25.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$14,227,599	\$10,711,734	\$3,515,865	75.3	24.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$522,566	\$334,806	\$187,760	64.1	35.9
Average value per church.....	\$7,346	\$15,537	\$2,856		
Debt—number reporting.....	524	301	223	57.4	42.6
Amount reported.....	\$1,681,183	\$1,563,482	\$117,701	93.0	7.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	776	199	577	25.6	74.4
Parsonages, number.....	578	342	236	59.2	40.8
Value—number reporting.....	550	310	231	58.0	42.0
Amount reported.....	\$1,492,450	\$1,170,725	\$312,725	79.0	21.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,230	801	1,429	35.9	64.1
Amount reported.....	\$2,310,367	\$1,413,584	\$906,783	60.9	39.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$908,302	\$472,272	\$436,030	52.0	48.0
All other salaries.....	\$211,760	\$130,839	\$80,921	61.8	38.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$230,247	\$140,130	\$90,117	63.5	36.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$215,940	\$178,590	\$37,350	82.7	17.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$300,355	\$222,151	\$78,204	74.0	26.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$83,188	\$41,734	\$21,454	66.1	33.9
Home missions.....	\$20,496	\$16,422	\$14,074	52.3	47.7
Foreign missions.....	\$32,955	\$18,450	\$14,525	55.9	44.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$170,026	\$83,272	\$76,754	54.9	45.1
All other purposes.....	\$157,118	\$64,744	\$92,374	60.3	39.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,040	\$1,705	\$634		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,050	747	1,312	36.3	63.7
Officers and teachers.....	24,357	10,046	14,311	41.2	58.8
Scholars.....	167,392	78,628	88,734	47.0	53.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	81	52	29	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	798	538	260	67.4	32.6
Scholars.....	5,703	4,503	1,195	79.0	21.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	37	24	13	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	283	140	143	49.5	50.5
Scholars.....	1,375	627	748	45.6	54.4

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,252	2,466	2,716	2,197
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-214	-250	519	-----
Percent.....	-8.7	-9.2	23.6	-----
Members, number.....	414,244	466,813	257,169	184,542
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-42,560	199,644	72,627	-----
Percent.....	-10.3	77.6	30.4	-----
Average membership per church.....	184	185	95	84
Church edifices, number.....	2,048	2,370	2,495	2,131
Value—number reporting.....	2,008	2,370	2,475	2,104
Amount reported.....	\$14,750,166	\$18,515,723	\$7,591,393	\$4,833,207
Average value per church.....	\$7,346	\$7,813	\$3,067	\$2,287
Debt—number reporting.....	524	514	793	724
Amount reported.....	\$1,681,183	\$1,837,352	\$795,437	\$474,269
Parsonages, number.....	578	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	550	478	485	348
Amount reported.....	\$1,492,450	\$1,916,950	\$632,416	\$350,690
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,220	2,464	2,641	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,310,367	\$4,767,066	\$1,703,737	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$808,302	\$4,091,023	\$1,299,591	-----
All other salaries.....	\$211,760			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$230,247			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$215,040			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$300,355			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$63,168			
Home missions.....	\$29,496			
Foreign missions.....	\$32,955			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$170,026			
All other purposes.....	\$157,118			
Not classified.....	-----	\$3,050	\$51,046	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,040	\$1,931	\$644	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,059	2,420	2,535	2,000
Officers and teachers.....	24,357	45,087	13,982	16,245
Scholars.....	167,362	207,141	135,102	107,692

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presen-

tation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, by districts, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.	2,252	811	1,441	414,244	214,056	200,188	158,771	255,603	870	61.1	2,059	24,357	167,362
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine	1	1	—	206	206	—	45	161	—	28.0	1	12	36
Massachusetts	9	8	1	5,094	5,049	45	1,581	3,513	—	45.0	8	128	724
Rhode Island	2	2	—	620	620	—	194	426	—	45.5	2	42	255
Connecticut	18	14	4	4,265	3,697	568	1,385	2,880	—	48.1	16	252	1,290
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York	73	62	11	25,188	24,320	868	8,410	16,728	—	50.3	70	859	6,170
New Jersey	36	25	11	8,868	7,544	1,324	3,183	5,685	—	55.0	36	533	4,885
Pennsylvania	64	46	18	17,975	16,429	1,546	6,859	11,116	—	61.7	60	718	5,570
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio	25	23	2	8,843	8,573	270	3,250	5,593	—	58.1	25	394	3,878
Indiana	18	18	—	3,850	3,850	—	1,497	2,353	—	63.6	17	210	1,722
Illinois	15	14	1	2,497	2,484	13	996	1,501	—	66.4	13	141	961
Michigan	11	11	—	3,039	3,039	—	1,040	1,999	—	52.0	11	149	1,099
Wisconsin	1	1	—	19	19	—	8	11	—	—	1	6	11
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Iowa	3	3	—	233	233	—	86	147	—	58.5	3	18	138
Missouri	10	10	—	5,467	5,467	—	1,900	3,568	—	53.7	9	138	1,539
Kansas	2	2	—	236	236	—	74	162	—	45.7	2	14	150
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware	4	2	2	180	120	60	57	123	—	46.3	4	32	86
Maryland	16	7	9	2,007	1,747	260	682	1,415	—	48.2	15	143	646
Dist. of Columbia	6	6	—	3,958	3,958	—	1,283	2,675	—	48.0	6	148	1,626
Virginia	81	20	61	26,613	13,025	13,588	11,029	15,584	—	70.8	70	1,197	20,211
West Virginia	6	1	5	453	70	383	172	281	—	61.2	6	58	209
North Carolina	626	140	486	149,385	52,475	96,910	56,452	92,123	810	61.3	596	7,609	53,846
South Carolina	179	56	123	19,547	6,610	12,937	7,928	11,619	—	68.2	171	1,684	9,786
Georgia	79	33	46	7,058	3,756	3,302	2,832	4,226	—	67.0	72	714	3,853
Florida	67	33	34	8,540	6,498	2,042	3,513	5,027	—	69.9	60	601	3,738
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	49	17	32	10,656	6,056	4,600	3,282	7,374	—	44.5	46	508	3,131
Tennessee	105	38	67	9,009	5,699	3,310	3,246	5,763	—	56.3	96	884	4,305
Alabama	369	92	277	58,311	19,518	38,793	22,181	36,070	60	61.5	355	3,946	24,864
Mississippi	144	27	117	13,687	2,749	10,938	5,794	7,893	—	73.4	132	1,886	6,307
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	100	38	62	11,105	5,285	5,820	4,863	6,242	—	77.9	69	766	2,759
Louisiana	40	13	27	3,606	1,452	2,154	1,592	2,014	—	79.0	36	359	1,761
Oklahoma	9	4	5	292	87	205	108	184	—	58.7	8	55	212
Texas	17	9	8	614	433	181	222	392	—	66.6	14	90	326
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho	1	1	—	12	12	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	2	2	—	80	80	—	25	55	—	—	2	12	53
PACIFIC:													
Washington	7	7	—	186	186	—	65	121	—	53.7	3	17	76
Oregon	1	1	—	150	150	—	70	80	—	—	1	8	59
California	26	24	2	2,355	2,315	40	854	1,501	—	56.9	23	227	1,089

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- port- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	2,252	2,466	2,716	2,197	414,244	456,813	557,169	184,542	65,820	332,376	16,048	16.5
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	9	8	10	7	5,094	3,127	1,527	1,215	584	4,510	-----	11.5
Rhode Island.....	2	2	2	3	620	374	290	262	88	532	-----	14.2
Connecticut.....	18	18	17	16	4,265	2,032	1,825	1,220	1,257	3,008	-----	29.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	73	74	71	75	25,138	19,797	9,005	6,149	1,864	17,618	5,656	9.6
New Jersey.....	36	32	31	34	8,868	5,625	3,478	2,180	1,220	7,648	-----	13.8
Pennsylvania.....	64	75	76	67	17,075	20,919	14,011	6,263	4,369	13,606	-----	24.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	25	25	14	9	8,843	7,078	1,389	386	1,829	7,014	-----	20.7
Indiana.....	18	19	19	8	3,850	3,867	2,465	1,281	568	3,282	-----	14.8
Illinois.....	15	13	12	9	2,497	5,972	2,184	870	380	2,145	22	13.8
Michigan.....	11	8	6	2	3,039	2,017	516	60	652	2,387	-----	21.5
Wisconsin.....	1	-----	2	3	19	-----	34	86	5	14	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	3	8	6	-----	233	1,647	143	-----	21	212	-----	9.0
Missouri.....	10	17	16	11	5,407	6,873	4,046	1,765	1,552	3,915	-----	28.4
Kansas.....	2	6	2	1	236	953	35	6	31	205	-----	13.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	4	3	5	4	180	347	195	167	23	157	-----	12.8
Maryland.....	16	20	26	14	2,097	3,014	2,619	923	440	1,651	-----	21.8
District of Columbia.....	6	7	7	6	3,968	6,448	2,732	2,615	451	3,507	-----	11.4
Virginia.....	81	108	111	78	26,613	17,692	9,199	5,474	2,833	23,498	287	10.8
West Virginia.....	6	13	8	6	453	900	338	80	76	377	-----	16.8
North Carolina.....	626	769	777	673	140,385	135,698	74,365	66,356	23,797	116,599	8,989	16.9
South Carolina.....	179	185	192	193	19,547	38,225	23,189	19,058	4,468	15,079	-----	22.9
Georgia.....	79	83	99	68	7,058	7,887	5,523	3,630	773	6,225	60	11.0
Florida.....	67	47	113	64	8,540	13,647	11,496	3,223	1,600	7,040	-----	17.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	49	63	82	59	10,656	7,174	5,578	5,773	1,665	9,051	-----	15.1
Tennessee.....	105	96	156	117	9,009	15,176	8,786	6,651	1,836	6,967	203	20.9
Alabama.....	399	420	479	385	58,311	80,448	51,284	30,705	7,133	60,576	602	12.4
Mississippi.....	144	162	127	144	13,687	18,461	7,202	5,602	1,648	12,039	-----	12.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	100	89	125	65	11,105	14,344	7,668	2,404	3,873	7,054	178	85.4
Louisiana.....	40	26	44	44	3,605	7,671	2,831	2,539	395	3,211	-----	11.6
Oklahoma.....	9	15	16	8	292	1,729	741	160	32	260	-----	11.0
Texas.....	17	13	20	11	614	1,463	771	467	65	501	48	11.5
MOUNTAIN:												
Arizona.....	2	3	2	-----	80	475	50	-----	7	73	-----	-----
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	7	2	5	-----	186	304	72	-----	24	162	-----	12.9
Oregon.....	1	1	5	1	150	272	86	40	50	100	-----	33.3
California.....	26	29	30	14	2,355	4,614	1,577	902	390	1,905	-----	16.6
Other States.....	2	1	3	1	218	45	40	25	25	193	-----	11.5

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Maine, 1, and Idaho, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	2,252	2,048	2,008	\$14,750,185	524	\$1,681,183	550	\$1,492,450
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	9	9	7	125,800	4	22,620	2	(1)
Connecticut.....	18	15	15	324,480	6	30,149	10	51,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	73	68	68	2,011,840	30	329,641	40	211,200
New Jersey.....	36	34	34	812,800	23	129,001	15	108,000
Pennsylvania.....	64	50	50	1,082,186	29	293,901	33	124,900
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	25	18	18	504,660	17	129,140	6	30,000
Indiana.....	18	18	18	237,100	11	20,913	9	29,300
Illinois.....	15	8	7	152,800	7	54,187	4	11,925
Michigan.....	11	10	10	143,000	8	31,025	6	14,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	10	9	9	469,500	8	26,356	3	26,000
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	4	4	4	17,500	2	1,800	1	(1)
Maryland.....	16	13	13	114,750	8	11,275	3	9,000
District of Columbia.....	6	6	6	478,000	5	124,800	5	40,500
Virginia.....	81	70	74	632,750	20	31,926	15	50,150
West Virginia.....	6	4	4	12,200	1	2,500	1	(1)
North Carolina.....	626	613	604	3,576,960	128	175,267	102	284,150
South Carolina.....	179	174	173	674,635	53	33,596	24	49,000
Georgia.....	79	62	60	115,350	13	7,676	31	24,000
Florida.....	67	50	50	215,500	7	13,965	15	31,950
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	49	48	44	356,410	13	14,771	15	44,900
Tennessee.....	105	101	101	494,425	20	38,563	27	41,250
Alabama.....	399	361	361	1,272,535	64	80,360	101	176,850
Mississippi.....	144	129	110	226,675	9	3,550	28	26,200
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	100	75	75	201,200	1	300	20	22,100
Louisiana.....	40	21	21	85,300	4	4,815	12	16,660
Oklahoma.....	9	8	8	8,400	1	25	2	(1)
Texas.....	17	8	8	10,250	2	190	1	(1)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	7	5	5	31,750	1	186	—	—
California.....	26	25	25	211,600	15	52,941	14	30,375
Other States.....	13	11	11	144,400	5	15,414	6	28,250

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Maine, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Iowa, 2; Kansas, 2; Idaho, 1; Arizona, 2; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States	2,252	2,230	\$2,319,367	\$908,302	\$211,760	\$230,247	\$215,840
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts	9	9	22,441	7,370	2,113	5,338	1,384
Connecticut	18	15	37,978	12,699	3,715	7,231	2,632
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York	73	73	190,725	50,059	23,048	20,553	18,479
New Jersey	36	36	102,009	31,335	11,109	9,025	10,217
Pennsylvania	94	63	148,937	41,919	10,014	16,309	32,625
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	25	25	61,121	20,816	4,734	4,620	4,833
Indiana	18	18	30,127	12,174	3,759	2,426	3,276
Illinois	15	13	24,983	7,534	1,580	970	4,873
Michigan	11	11	34,519	10,828	2,673	2,611	11,745
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa	3	3	2,765	1,240	249	300	---
Missouri	10	9	36,662	6,422	6,052	4,475	8,938
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware	4	4	5,130	2,700	300	360	240
Maryland	16	16	30,376	7,235	4,148	5,953	1,023
District of Columbia	6	6	47,193	10,459	4,413	4,043	6,947
Virginia	81	81	120,569	30,639	8,500	9,948	6,153
West Virginia	6	6	4,418	1,951	451	279	300
North Carolina	625	621	558,021	234,397	43,308	68,034	38,265
South Carolina	179	179	145,984	57,502	14,039	14,383	19,116
Georgia	79	79	35,952	16,728	2,863	2,306	2,705
Florida	67	67	40,414	20,483	2,904	4,037	2,107
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	49	49	50,102	20,290	5,219	4,124	1,096
Tennessee	105	105	66,381	28,419	6,778	4,961	7,623
Alabama	369	398	313,985	140,065	34,252	32,239	16,299
Mississippi	144	144	68,660	37,565	6,140	4,036	3,724
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	100	92	54,678	37,650	4,110	2,890	1,360
Louisiana	40	39	15,368	8,217	1,179	772	1,162
Oklahoma	9	9	2,093	1,187	40	193	85
Texas	17	17	4,780	3,065	175	466	39
PACIFIC:							
Washington	7	7	3,035	420	111	687	1,090
California	26	26	34,800	12,019	2,435	1,467	4,913
Other States	10	110	20,688	5,315	1,449	1,273	1,787

¹ Includes: Maine, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Wisconsin, 1; Kansas, 2; Idaho, 1; Arizona, 2; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$300,855	\$63,168	\$29,498	\$32,955	\$170,028	\$157,118
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	3,888	202	139	400	893	624
Connecticut.....	6,183	659	665	529	868	2,797
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	37,847	4,502	928	2,557	14,115	9,548
New Jersey.....	19,918	3,115	1,693	1,968	3,901	10,628
Pennsylvania.....	28,696	3,160	991	1,338	6,524	8,361
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	11,779	1,689	975	817	3,081	7,797
Indiana.....	3,066	643	704	575	2,040	1,494
Illinois.....	6,024	428	206	236	1,554	1,778
Michigan.....	2,282	2,397	291	404	1,406	182
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	425	55	20	41	179	246
Missouri.....	3,562	1,244	368	370	2,271	5,060
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1,010	195	30	40	255	60
Maryland.....	4,471	3,792	136	118	1,045	952
District of Columbia.....	12,292	3,234	370	533	4,245	657
Virginia.....	24,665	3,003	2,081	2,443	4,228	28,914
West Virginia.....	914	109	42	54	183	135
North Carolina.....	46,323	17,285	9,521	10,193	42,874	33,421
South Carolina.....	11,148	4,584	2,186	2,121	12,971	7,634
Georgia.....	3,213	630	375	493	4,924	1,412
Florida.....	2,670	818	604	370	5,107	1,254
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	13,908	806	652	757	2,160	1,090
Tennessee.....	5,567	1,310	670	1,003	4,461	5,589
Alabama.....	30,835	6,038	3,541	3,455	31,996	14,365
Mississippi.....	3,389	629	595	498	9,296	2,794
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	1,962	705	589	550	3,428	1,425
Louisiana.....	708	105	137	68	2,065	355
Oklahoma.....	298	40	20	28	125	37
Texas.....	396	96	47	75	330	91
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	193	124	132	80	154	44
California.....	8,265	864	360	405	1,539	2,539
Other States.....	4,458	327	359	427	628	4,065

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS AND CONFERENCES, 1936

DISTRICT AND CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Scholars
Total.....	2,252	414,244	2,008	\$14,750,165	524	\$1,681,183	2,230	\$2,319,367	2,059	167,382
First District:										
New York.....	50	20,660	45	1,483,349	25	200,651	50	138,285	47	4,453
Western North Carolina.....	134	38,480	127	781,120	38	48,797	134	115,451	124	8,117
Central North Car- olina.....	137	25,767	128	534,725	21	22,727	134	84,945	129	6,352
Second District:										
Cape Fear.....	101	16,887	99	565,975	18	35,841	100	71,908	95	6,821
North Carolina.....	68	8,871	68	322,270	12	7,432	68	52,965	66	3,474
Blue Ridge.....	44	4,073	43	210,800	11	21,895	44	37,220	42	1,818
Third District:										
Ohio.....	38	11,502	32	736,900	27	159,918	38	94,812	38	5,659
New Jersey.....	39	9,577	37	862,800	26	132,333	39	108,971	39	5,108
Virginia.....	56	27,012	56	574,500	25	26,696	56	116,039	56	20,812
Albemarle.....	52	18,058	52	438,500	18	7,455	52	66,025	52	15,014
Fourth District:										
North Alabama.....	62	8,090	46	205,930			62	46,614	62	4,741
West Tennessee and Mississippi.....	148	15,213	115	262,725	13	5,080	148	73,052	135	7,085
Louisiana.....	34	2,483	14	70,450	2	3,580	34	11,921	33	1,270
Georgia.....	78	7,121	59	110,400	13	8,176	78	35,432	71	3,906
South Florida.....	39	4,002	34	135,500	6	6,965	39	19,253	37	2,359
Fifth District:										
New England.....	30	10,185	25	555,280	12	59,858	27	75,812	27	2,305
Allegheny.....	31	10,194	22	368,030	11	108,100	30	52,272	28	1,887
Indiana.....	14	3,026	12	133,900	7	15,982	12	16,142	12	998
Kentucky.....	47	10,492	44	300,760	13	14,081	47	46,143	44	3,022
Sixth District:										
Michigan.....	30	6,417	22	365,160	18	91,767	30	73,487	29	2,731
Missouri.....	15	6,049	14	539,800	10	30,006	15	47,980	15	1,912
South Carolina.....	51	4,911	48	237,000	17	10,587	51	51,906	49	2,626
Palmetto.....	77	8,344	76	276,025	25	19,655	77	53,958	72	3,730
Pee Dee.....	51	5,713	50	160,200	13	3,804	51	39,999	50	3,309
Seventh District:										
Western New York.....	21	3,795	21	488,500	2	28,413	21	46,551	21	1,499
Philadelphia and Baltimore.....	46	11,470	43	1,098,500	24	233,259	46	166,635	44	4,135
East Tennessee and Virginia.....	58	3,622	47	184,175	9	11,420	58	31,367	42	1,667
Tennessee.....	59	4,671	56	308,800	11	28,143	59	39,640	55	2,479
Eighth District:										
West Central North Carolina.....	101	37,137	98	739,420	10	30,955	100	127,743	100	11,669
Arkansas.....	63	7,378	48	110,850	1	300	59	34,072	44	1,856
North Arkansas.....	41	4,079	29	91,650			35	21,760	26	941
West Alabama.....	82	14,519	73	350,135	6	17,225	82	84,834	76	5,859
Florida.....	28	4,538	25	80,000	1	7,000	28	21,101	23	1,379
Ninth District:										
Alabama.....	67	7,835	65	216,850	12	12,725	69	34,178	63	3,405
Central Alabama.....	57	7,819	55	139,350	18	38,208	59	34,900	53	3,298
South Alabama.....	74	7,984	73	143,720	10	5,614	74	81,955	58	2,510
Cahaba.....	63	12,572	53	108,950	18	6,623	63	35,988	51	5,291
Tenth District:										
California.....	15	1,326	15	119,750	7	31,916	15	20,514	13	531
Southwest Rocky Mountain.....	11	1,036	10	95,500	8	21,560	11	15,190	11	594
Oregon-Washing- ton.....	11	421	9	47,100	3	7,083	11	4,921	5	143
Oklahoma.....	9	292	8	5,400	1	25	9	2,063	8	212
Texas.....	18	623	8	10,250	2	190	18	4,933	16	335

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Among the early independent Negro Methodist congregations in this country was one organized in New York City in 1796 by James Varick, Abraham Thompson, William Miller, and others, who were members of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Their desire to have a separate organization in which "they might have opportunity to exercise their spiritual gifts among themselves, and thereby be more useful to one another," was occasioned largely by the "caste prejudice which forbade their taking the sacrament until the white members were all served," by the desire for other church privileges denied them, and by the conviction that it would assist in the development of a ministry adapted to their needs. The first church was built in the year 1800 and was called "Zion." The next year it was incorporated as the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and articles of agreement were entered into with the Methodist Episcopal Church by which the latter supplied them with ordained preachers until the year 1820. Meanwhile the organization of the Union Church of Africans² in Wilmington, Del., and of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, Pa., as separate and distinct denominations, caused considerable uneasiness and the Zion Church made application to the Methodist Episcopal Church for the ordination of some of its local preachers as elders. To this no answer was given, and in 1820 as the congregation had developed several preachers of ability and had fellowship and union with churches which had been formed at New Haven, Conn., Philadelphia, Pa., Newark, N. J., and on Long Island, N. Y., it decided to abrogate the agreement with the Methodist Episcopal Church to supply its pulpits.

The first annual conference was held in Mother Zion Church, corner of Church and Leonard Streets, New York City, June 21, 1821. At that time the denomination consisted of 6 churches, 19 preachers, and 1,426 members. As they had no ordained elders, the conference was presided over by the Rev. William Phoebus, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and the Rev. Joshua Soule (afterwards a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church) acted as secretary. James Varick, who was active and influential, and generally spoken of as the founder of the denomination, was made district chairman.

The second annual conference, which was also the first General Conference, met in Wesley Church, Lombard Street, Philadelphia, May 16, 1822, and was presided over by Abraham Thompson. After some routine business, it adjourned to meet, July 18, in Mother Zion Church, New York City. In the meantime, on June 17, James Varick, Abraham Thompson, and Levin Smith were ordained elders by Dr. James Covell, Sylvester Hutchinson, and William Stillwell, white elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On July 21, at this conference, six persons were elected deacons in the forenoon and elders in the afternoon, and James Varick was elected the first superintendent, or bishop, of the denomination. No other general conference was held until 1827, when Christopher Rush was elected the second bishop of the denomination. After Bishop Varick's death, in 1827, Bishop Rush served alone until 1840, when William Miller was elected as his associate. It was not until 1848 that the present name of the church was adopted, when it was learned that a group of Negro members had withdrawn from George Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Philadelphia, led out by Richard Allen for the same reason the New York group had withdrawn from the John Street Church in New York. The Philadelphia group gave its organization the name of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The word "Zion" was added by the New York group out of respect to its first church. In 1848 the name A. M. E. Zion Church was approved as the permanent title of the church organized in 1796.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church did not begin operations in the South until 1863, when Bishop Joseph J. Clinton sent Elder James W. Hood to North Carolina and Elder Wilbur G. Strong to Florida and Louisiana, though work was not begun until the following January. The appointment to North Carolina was specially fortunate, and churches sprang up rapidly. Men only just emancipated from the yoke of slavery felt themselves called to enter the ministry and to preach the gospel to their own people. Before the year closed the North Carolina Conference was organized, the parent of several large conferences in that and neighboring States. The success in Florida, Louisiana,

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by S. M. Dudley, general secretary-auditor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Washington, D. C., and approved by him in its present form.

² See Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 123.

and Alabama was not so phenomenal, but the missionary effort in these States proved to be most fruitful, especially in Alabama. So successful were the efforts of these early missionaries that, when the General Conference met in 1880 at Montgomery, Ala., 15 annual conferences had been organized in the South.

The General Conference of 1880 was an important one. Livingstone College was established at Salisbury, N. C., the Rev. C. R. Harris being its first principal. Two years later, on his return from England, where he had collected \$10,000 for the college, the Rev. Joseph C. Price, considered one of the greatest champions of Negro citizenship, was made president and continued in this office until his death in 1893. The *Star of Zion*, the chief weekly organ of the church, was adopted by this General Conference as a permanent organ of the denomination, and the first organized missionary effort was instituted by the formation of a Board of Missions and a Woman's Missionary Society.

At the General Conference of 1892 the denomination took a forward move by the organization of the departments of missions and education, which have been productive of large and far-reaching results in promoting the cause of education and missions at home and in foreign fields. The founding of the publication house and the placing in it of a printing plant for publishing literature of all kinds used by the church, and for carrying on a general printing business, was one of the notable achievements of the church in that year. The *A. M. E. Zion Quarterly Review*, issued first in 1889, was adopted as a denominational periodical in 1892.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church is in entire accord with the Methodist Episcopal Church,¹ accepting the Apostles' Creed and adhering strictly to the doctrine of the new birth, regeneration followed by adoption, and entire sanctification. It recognizes the Scriptures as written by holy men as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. In polity, also, it is in substantial agreement with that church, having the same system of conferences—quarterly, annual, and general. The itinerancy is maintained throughout all ranks of ministers. A bishop holds office for life or during good behavior, but he may be assigned quadrennially to different districts, and may be retired, when feebleness or general disability warrants it, on half salary. The widows of deceased bishops receive a stipend of \$300 annually.

The membership of the General Conference is made up of an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates, elected by the annual conferences and lay colleges. The bishops are members and have a right to discuss all questions coming before the body, but vote only on the day that each presides. The salaries of bishops and general denominational officers are paid from a general fund secured by an annual assessment of \$2 per member of each church.

WORK

The denominational work of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church is conducted by administrative boards elected by and amenable to the General Conference. These boards are: Audit, Christian Education, Church Extension, Evangelism, Finance, Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Ministerial Brotherhood, Ministerial Relief, and Publication House. The various denominational departments are under the direction and control of the administrative boards.

The work of home missions is carried on under the direction of the Board of Home Missions with headquarters at Washington, D. C. At present, portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, and the States beyond the Mississippi River, especially Oklahoma, are regarded as special home mission fields. The church extension department is responsible for the promotion of the temporal welfare of the church, and the securing, improving, and saving of church and parsonage property. The work of this department is under the direction of the Board of church extension with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala. The board maintains a regular loan fund, an emergency fund, and an annuity fund. A certain amount is apportioned to each pastoral charge to be raised annually for this work. The report for 1936 shows 478 churches aided by the Board of Church Extension and \$72,000 contributed for the support of this work.

¹ See Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 15.

The foreign missionary work is now carried on by the Foreign Mission Board in Liberia, the Gold Coast Colony, Nigeria (west Africa), South America, and the West Indies. The office of the general corresponding secretary-treasurer is located in Washington, D. C. The Missionary Seer is the official organ. The report for 1936 shows 110 stations, occupied by 16 American missionaries and 82 native missionaries and helpers; 125 organized churches, with 20,000 members; and 24 schools, of which 22 are in Africa, and 2 in South America, with a total enrollment of 3,350 pupils. The total amount contributed for the work in the foreign field was \$125,000 and the value of the property was estimated at \$43,000. These figures include the foreign work of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, which is largely responsible for the foreign mission work.

The Christian Education Department, under direction and control of the Board of Christian Education, is responsible for the inclusive educational work of the denomination in homes, local churches, conferences, schools, colleges, and seminary. The department is incorporated in Illinois. The headquarters for its administrative and promotion section is located at Chicago, Ill.; and for the editorial section, in the African M. E. Zion Publishing House, Charlotte, N. C.

The Christian Education Department receives and apportions 24 percent of the denominational fund to the schools, colleges, and seminary, and for work in the local churches and conferences.

The institutions included in its supervision and receiving support are: Livingstone College and Livingstone School of Religion, Salisbury, N. C.; Clinton Junior College, Rock Hill, S. C.; Dinwiddie Normal and Industrial School, Dinwiddie, Va.; Johnson Rural High School, near Sumner, Miss.; and Walters-Southland Institute, near Lexa, Ark. The denomination also owns the property of Greeneville College, Greeneville, Tenn. (leased to the city school board of Greeneville and used as a public school); and Walters Institute at Warren, Ark.

The chief institution is Livingstone College. It was incorporated in 1879 and opened its first session in 1880 at Concord, N. C. It was located on its present site at Salisbury, N. C., in 1882. Its School of Religion is located on its campus and provides seminary training for ministers as well as courses in religion for laymen.

Conferences, local churches, individuals, and other agencies supplement the funds provided by the denomination for its several schools.

The department's work in local churches includes organization and supervision of the Sunday church schools, Varick Christian Endeavor societies, Boy Scouts, forums, junior churches, vacation and weekday church schools, preparation and distribution of curricular material for the same. There are two executive officers of the department—secretary of Christian Education, whose office is at Chicago, and editor of Church School Literature, at Charlotte. There are four subordinate promotional officers responsible for leadership educational work among children, work with youth, and work with adults. Several lesson writers are employed to assist the editor of Church School Literature who prepares and edits the Church School Herald-Journal (for teachers and leaders), quarterlies for the young people, adults, senior and intermediate, junior, primary, cards for beginners in the Sunday church school; junior and senior Christian Endeavor quarterlies, and topic cards.

In each and every annual conference there is appointed a conference director of Christian education; and in each presiding elder district, a district director of Christian education of children, youths, and adults, respectively.

A general church school convention is held quadrennially to review and give impetus to every phase of educational work under direction of the department.

There is also a Ministerial Brotherhood, established in 1908, which requires each minister to pay annually not less than \$2.50 and not more than \$10 for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members of the Brotherhood.

The various departments are maintained by a fund that is raised by each church at its annual conference and averages about \$135,000 per annum. There is also a percentage of the general \$1 fund set apart for education, church extension, home missions, and for the widows and orphans of deceased ministers.

COLORED METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent one active organization of the Colored Methodist Protestant Church, reported as being in urban territory in the State of Pennsylvania. One church edifice was reported but no parsonage.

The total membership was 216, of which 54 were reported as being "under 13 years of age" and 162 were "13 years of age and over." There were 91 males and 125 females.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons accepted into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism, the mode of baptism being optional.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—The following table presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Colored Methodist Protestant Church for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1	3	26
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-2	-23	
Percent ²			
Members, number.....	216	533	1,967
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-317	-1,434	
Percent.....	-69.5	-72.9	
Average membership per church.....	216	178	76
Church edifices, number.....		3	16
Value—number reporting.....	(³)	3	16
Amount reported.....		\$36,000	\$52,733
Average value per church.....		\$12,000	\$3,206
Debt—number reporting.....		1	9
Amount reported.....		\$1,200	\$3,766
Parsonages, number.....			2
Value—number reporting.....			
Amount reported.....			\$1,800
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....		3	23
Amount reported.....		\$6,685	\$12,129
Pastors' salaries.....			
All other salaries.....		\$5,660	\$11,297
Repairs and improvements.....			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....			
Home missions.....			
Foreign missions.....		\$1,025	\$632
To general headquarters for distribution.....			
All other purposes.....			
Average expenditure per church.....		\$2,228	\$527
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	1	3	24
Officers and teachers.....	13	18	146
Scholars.....	42	98	870

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

³ To avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church, figures are not shown for 1936.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

In 1840 about 100 members of Negro Methodist churches in Maryland and adjoining States met in Elkton, Cecil County, Md., and organized the Colored Methodist Protestant Church on essentially the same principles as those on which the Methodist Protestant Church had been organized some few years previously. They adopted the book of discipline of the Methodist Church and the general polity of the Methodist Protestant Church, emphasizing equal rights for members, both lay and clerical. In doctrine they are in hearty sympathy with the Methodist churches; in polity they have no episcopacy, their ministers being simply elders. They have adopted an organization for missionary work, but have not as yet developed it greatly.

¹ No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926.

UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this denomination persons are received into full membership after 6 months probation upon public profession of faith and a pledge to conform to the discipline and rules of the church. Baptism is administered to infants.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	71	41	30	-----	-----
Members, number.....	9,369	6,869	2,510	73.2	26.8
Average membership per church.....	132	167	84	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,471	2,558	913	73.7	26.3
Female.....	5,570	3,973	1,597	71.3	28.7
Sex not reported.....	328	328	-----	100.0	-----
Males per 100 females.....	62.3	64.4	57.2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,378	973	405	70.6	29.4
13 years and over.....	7,474	5,422	2,052	72.6	27.5
Age not reported.....	517	464	53	59.7	10.3
Percent under 13 years ²	15.6	15.2	16.5	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	69	39	30	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	69	39	30	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$516,630	\$403,175	\$113,455	78.0	22.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$426,150	\$347,325	\$78,825	81.5	18.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$90,480	\$55,850	\$34,630	61.7	38.3
Average value per church.....	\$7,487	\$10,338	\$3,782	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	30	22	8	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$53,698	\$48,114	\$5,584	89.6	10.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	26	11	15	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	24	17	7	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	24	17	7	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$63,550	\$53,050	\$10,500	83.5	16.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	71	41	30	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$116,368	\$84,520	\$31,848	72.6	27.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$54,502	\$37,591	\$16,911	69.0	31.0
All other salaries.....	\$12,250	\$10,376	\$1,853	84.6	15.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$6,936	\$4,994	\$1,942	72.0	28.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$9,312	\$8,007	\$1,305	86.0	14.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$14,225	\$10,171	\$4,054	71.5	28.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,099	\$2,233	\$766	74.5	25.5
Home missions.....	\$775	\$557	\$218	71.9	28.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$6,630	\$4,786	\$1,844	72.2	27.8
All other purposes.....	\$8,730	\$5,805	\$2,925	66.5	33.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,639	\$2,061	\$1,062	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	66	39	27	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	679	408	211	68.9	31.1
Scholars.....	4,736	3,551	1,255	74.2	25.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	5	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	53	47	11	-----	-----
Scholars.....	460	355	105	77.2	22.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	5	5	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	26	26	-----	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	71	73	67	77
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	6	-10	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	9,369	10,169	3,624	4,347
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-800	6,545	-723	-----
Percent.....	-7.9	180.6	-19.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	132	139	54	56
Church edifices, number.....	69	65	59	60
Value—number reporting.....	69	64	59	59
Amount reported.....	\$516,636	\$478,951	\$182,305	\$170,150
Average value per church.....	\$7,487	\$7,484	\$3,090	\$2,884
Debt—number reporting.....	30	23	33	39
Amount reported.....	\$53,698	\$42,294	\$43,091	\$40,766
Parsonages, number.....	24	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	24	15	5	4
Amount reported.....	\$63,550	\$57,100	\$6,950	\$6,400
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	71	68	65	-----
Amount reported.....	\$116,368	\$222,621	\$40,664	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$54,502	\$202,075	\$35,923	-----
All other salaries.....	\$12,259			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$6,936			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$9,312			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$14,225			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,959	\$20,546	\$4,741	-----
Home missions.....	\$775			
Foreign missions.....	-----			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$6,630	\$3,274	\$626	-----
All other purposes.....	\$8,730			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,639	-----	-----	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	66	69	54	76
Officers and teachers.....	679	428	303	431
Scholars.....	4,786	4,240	1,982	3,372

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference of this denomination, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	71	41	30	9,369	6,859	2,510	3,471	5,570	328	62.3	66	679	4,798
NEW ENGLAND:													
Rhode Island.....	1	1	---	188	188	---	87	101	---	86.1	1	15	70
Connecticut.....	1	1	---	107	107	---	27	80	---	(¹)	1	10	60
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	3	3	---	415	415	---	28	59	328	(¹)	3	27	187
New Jersey.....	25	16	9	3,930	3,136	794	1,575	2,355	---	68.9	23	231	1,831
Pennsylvania.....	19	13	6	2,758	2,143	615	1,061	1,697	---	62.5	18	221	1,716
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	10	5	5	1,140	556	584	428	712	---	60.1	10	97	528
Maryland.....	7	1	6	251	75	176	105	146	---	71.9	5	34	150
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama.....	5	1	4	580	239	341	160	420	---	38.1	5	44	235

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906)

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	71	73	67	77	9,369	10,169	3,624	4,347	1,378	7,474	517	15.8
New York.....	3	4	4	7	415	613	157	318	---	87	328	---
New Jersey.....	25	20	12	15	3,930	2,337	710	538	586	3,344	---	14.9
Pennsylvania.....	19	17	20	22	2,758	3,289	1,267	1,647	438	2,201	119	16.6
Delaware.....	10	10	8	12	1,140	1,763	732	686	168	912	60	15.6
Maryland.....	7	11	10	12	251	1,015	416	936	25	216	10	10.4
Alabama.....	5	8	11	---	580	750	197	---	80	491	---	15.3
Mississippi.....	---	1	---	6	---	26	---	122	---	---	---	---
Other States.....	* 2	2	2	3	205	376	145	100	72	223	---	24.4

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

* Includes: Rhode Island, 1 and Connecticut, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	71	69	69	\$518,630	30	\$53,698	24	\$63,550
Rhode Island.....	1	1	1	} 40,500	3	7,500	1	2,400
Connecticut.....	1	1	1					
New York.....	3	3	3					
New Jersey.....	25	25	25	84,200	14	30,600	10	16,200
Pennsylvania.....	19	17	17	283,075	3	5,800	5	31,000
Delaware.....	10	10	10	87,055	7	7,388	5	0,300
Maryland.....	7	7	7	16,200	1	160	} 14,650	1
Alabama.....	5	5	5	5,600	2	2,250		

¹ Amount for Rhode Island and Connecticut combined with figures for New York, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Maryland combined with figures for Alabama, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	71	71	\$118,368	\$64,502	\$12,259	\$6,938	\$9,312	\$14,225	\$2,999	\$775	\$8,630	\$3,730
Rhode Island.....	1	1										
Connecticut.....	1	1	15,206	5,103	3,201	196	3,276	1,357	40	80	800	1,153
New York.....	3	3										
New Jersey.....	25	25	39,258	19,008	4,141	2,030	4,037	3,601	862	523	2,438	1,619
Pennsylvania.....	19	19	39,879	19,465	3,455	2,445	928	5,439	1,700	120	1,019	4,402
Delaware.....	10	10	13,563	6,569	865	654	580	2,869	277	17	941	795
Maryland.....	7	7	3,155	1,675	167	242		294	53		195	529
Alabama.....	5	5	5,217	2,682	350	460	485	675	61	35	337	232

¹ Amount for Rhode Island and Connecticut combined with figures for New York, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	71	8,369	69	\$518,630	30	\$58,698	71	\$118,368	66	4,786
Delaware.....	9	1,080	9	83,055	0	0,438	9	12,512	9	481
Maryland.....	7	251	7	16,200	1	160	7	3,155	5	150
New Jersey.....	25	3,930	25	84,200	14	30,600	25	30,258	23	1,831
New York.....	5	710	5	40,500	3	7,500	5	15,296	5	326
Pennsylvania.....	20	2,818	18	287,075	4	0,750	20	40,930	19	1,703
South Alabama.....	5	580	5	5,600	2	2,250	5	5,217	5	235

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Following the close of the Revolutionary War, the conditions surrounding the Negro members of the Methodist churches became somewhat uncomfortable, and within a few years separate congregations were formed for worship, though there was no distinct ecclesiastical organization. Among these congregations was one in Wilmington, Del., where in 1805 the Negro members of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church withdrew and erected a building for themselves. The founder, Rev. Peter Spencer, was a free born Negro who first saw light in Kent County, Md., July 11, 1779. He was converted early in life, came to Wilmington, Del., in 1791, and joined Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. Being a man of over average intelligence, he soon became a leader of the group. He often preached to his people in the gallery of the church when requested by the white pastor. He and 42 colored members were denied the right to commune with the white members and on appeal to the officials of the church found no redress. Spencer led the 42 followers out in 1805 and they worshipped in groves and houses until 1812. Then they built a church (now known as Zion Methodist Episcopal Church), with no intention or desire of forming a new denomination and expected to be loyal and law abiding members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. But they reserved the right to reject as their preachers those rejected by the Methodist Episcopal Conference.

Reverend Spencer and his followers were told they had no voice except to obey. Therefore, Spencer and his followers decided, for peace and harmony, to sever all relationship with the Methodist Episcopal Church. They purchased a lot and built a church, and there organized the first independent Negro denomination, June 1813. On September 18, 1813, they were incorporated under the title, Union Church of Africans, with Peter Spencer, Scotland Hill, David Smith, Jacob March, Benjamin Webb, John Kelly, and John Simmons as trustees. From Bishop Matthew Simpson's History of the Methodist Episcopal Church—"Union American M. E. Church was organized June 1813 by Rev. Peter Spencer of colored members of Asbury M. E. Church, Wilmington, Del. It was originally called Union Church of Africans, but in 1852 was changed to Union American M. E. Church."

During the next 37 years the church developed until there were 2 annual conferences, Wilmington and New York, including 41 churches in the States of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. In 1846, the Rev. Peter Spencer died. In 1850 a division occurred over the interpretation of certain clauses in the discipline, and out of the division arose, on the one hand, the African

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rt. Rev. P. A. Boulden, senior bishop of the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

Union Church, and on the other, the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church. For some time the members of the latter, representing the old organization, were compelled to meet in private houses, but after 4 years a house of worship was erected, and since then the church has grown.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine is essentially that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but candidates for membership are required to assent only to the Apostles' Creed. The polity is likewise that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the chief difference being the provision for a general convention as a constitutional lawmaking body, to be called only when there is under consideration a change in polity or name. The other conferences—general, annual, district, and quarterly—correspond to those in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WORK

The home missionary work is carried on by the Home Missionary Society, aided by the Southern Volunteer Workers. The report for 1936 showed 24 missionaries employed, 23 churches aided, and the sum of \$9,660 contributed for this work. Outside of the immediate circle of the churches, work is being carried on in Canada, where there are 6 churches, with 309 communicants. The educational interests of the church are represented by two schools, the Union College and Seminary, 1115 Master Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and the Local Preachers' Training School, at Camden, N. J. The report for 1936 showed 105 pupils in these schools, contributions to the amount of \$2,000, and school property valued at \$2,600. There were 75 Christian Endeavor societies and Spencer leagues, with a total membership of 445.

AFRICAN UNION METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the African Union Methodist Protestant Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	45	18	27		
Members, number.....	4,230	2,384	1,855	56.2	43.8
Average membership per church.....	94	132	69		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,597	964	633	60.4	39.6
Female.....	2,642	1,420	1,222	53.7	46.3
Males per 100 females.....	60.4	67.9	51.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	220	99	121	45.0	55.0
13 years and over.....	3,859	2,190	1,669	50.8	49.2
Age not reported.....	180	95	85	59.4	40.6
Percent under 13 years ²	5.4	4.3	6.8		
Church edifices, number.....	42	16	26		
Value—number reporting.....	40	15	25		
Amount reported.....	\$302,325	\$261,050	\$41,275	86.3	13.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$298,025	\$261,050	\$36,975	87.6	12.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4,300		\$4,300		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$7,558	\$17,403	\$1,651		
Debt—number reporting.....	8	5	3		
Amount reported.....	\$11,143	\$6,043	\$5,100	54.2	45.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	34	11	23		
Parsonages, number.....	13	6	7		
Value—number reporting.....	13	6	7		
Amount reported.....	\$20,676	\$12,300	\$8,376	59.5	40.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	45	18	27		
Amount reported.....	\$35,343	\$21,637	\$13,706	61.2	38.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$18,599	\$9,999	\$8,600	53.8	46.2
All other salaries.....	\$2,214	\$1,150	\$1,064	51.9	48.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$205	\$225	\$70	76.3	23.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,142	\$470	\$672	41.2	58.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,410	\$8,267	\$2,143	79.4	20.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$90	\$50	\$40		
Home missions.....	\$424	\$249	\$175	58.7	41.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$304	\$173	\$131	56.0	43.1
All other purposes.....	\$1,895	\$1,054	\$841	55.6	44.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$785	\$1,202	\$508		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	45	18	27		
Officers and teachers.....	294	135	159	45.9	54.1
Scholars.....	2,070	1,018	1,051	49.0	51.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the African Union Methodist Protestant Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	45	43	58	69
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	2	-15	-11	
Percent ²				
Members, number	4,289	4,086	3,751	5,592
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	153	335	-1,841	
Percent.....	3.7	8.9	-32.9	
Average membership per church.....	94	95	65	81
Church edifices, number	42	43	53	71
Value—number reporting.....	40	40	53	68
Amount reported.....	\$302,325	\$476,269	\$205,825	\$183,697
Average value per church.....	\$7,558	\$11,907	\$3,883	\$2,701
Debt—number reporting.....	8	17	22	41
Amount reported.....	\$11,148	\$21,925	\$11,255	\$20,917
Parsonages, number	13			
Value—number reporting.....	13	15	10	7
Amount reported.....	\$20,670	\$44,050	\$12,950	\$7,500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	45	43	53	
Amount reported.....	\$35,343	\$99,563	\$47,231	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$18,569			
All other salaries.....	\$2,214			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$205	\$88,272	\$44,126	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,142			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,410			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$90			
Home missions.....	\$424			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$304	\$11,291	\$3,105	
All other purposes.....	\$1,895			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$785	\$2,315	\$891	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	45	42	49	66
Officers and teachers.....	294	273	275	441
Scholars.....	2,079	2,851	2,813	5,266

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the African Union Methodist Protestant Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	45	18	27	4,239	2,384	1,855	1,597	2,642	60.4	45	284	2,079
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	2	1	164	144	20	60	104	57.7	3	17	96
New Jersey.....	9	6	3	854	450	404	313	541	57.9	9	59	470
Pennsylvania.....	6	5	1	659	599	60	260	399	65.2	6	50	376
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	11	3	8	1,441	811	630	528	913	57.8	11	76	544
Maryland.....	15	1	14	791	50	741	276	515	53.6	15	83	493
District of Columbia.....	1	1	-----	330	330	-----	160	170	94.1	1	9	100

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	45	43	58	69	4,239	4,086	3,751	5,592	220	3,859	160	5.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	3	3	3	164	129	101	115	—	164	—	—
New Jersey.....	9	10	7	12	854	1,192	498	1,575	45	849	160	6.5
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	7	9	659	430	698	1,019	26	633	—	3.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	11	13	13	13	1,441	1,678	1,629	1,284	86	1,355	—	6.0
Maryland.....	15	9	21	26	791	439	510	1,059	48	743	—	6.1
District of Columbia.....	1	2	2	1	330	218	85	45	15	315	—	4.5
Virginia.....	—	—	5	5	—	—	230	515	—	—	—	—

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	45	42	40	\$302,325	8	\$11,143	13	\$20,878
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	3	3	3	4,050	1	43	2	18,776
New Jersey.....	9	7	7	16,675	1	1,500	1	
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	6	38,000	2	1,100	2	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	11	10	8	217,100	3	4,500	4	6,400
Maryland.....	15	15	15	20,500	1	4,000	4	5,500
District of Columbia.....	1	1	1		—	—	—	—

¹ Amount for New York and New Jersey combined with figures for Pennsylvania, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Amount for Maryland combined with figures for the District of Columbia, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches report- ing	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Pay ment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current ex- penses, includ- ing interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general head- quarters	All other pur- poses
United States.....	45	45	\$35,848	\$18,669	\$2,214	\$295	\$1,142	\$10,410	\$90	\$424	\$304	\$1,895
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	3	1,826	931	105	-----	-----	27	-----	17	12	734
New Jersey.....	9	9	6,205	3,423	398	-----	28	2,192	15	52	57	40
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	6,353	3,463	847	25	398	1,655	20	67	55	413
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	11	11	13,535	5,875	750	200	417	6,215	45	187	106	240
Maryland.....	15	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
District of Columbia.....	1	1	17,424	5,377	614	70	299	411	10	101	74	468

¹ Amount for Maryland combined with the figures for the District of Columbia, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

This body is a union of two distinct organizations, the African Union Church and the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church. The former had its origin in the movement started in Wilmington, Del., in 1813, when the Union Church of Africans was incorporated. In 1850 there was a division in the church over the interpretation of certain clauses in the discipline, and out of that arose, on the one hand, the African Union Church, and on the other, the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church.² In 1865 a movement was started for uniting the African Union Church, which then comprised 9 congregations, with the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church, comprising 14 congregations, an outgrowth of the Methodist Protestant Church. The union was effected in August 1866, and the name adopted was "The African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church of America or Elsewhere," ordinarily known as the African Union Methodist Protestant Church.

In general, the doctrine is identical with that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while the polity differs considerably, agreeing rather with that of the Methodist Protestant Church. It accords equal rights to ministers and laymen, has lay delegates in the annual conferences and the General Conference, no bishops, and no higher office than that of elder. The itinerancy is observed, and ministers are paid such salaries as are agreed upon by the members of the church they serve. The conference is divided into three districts, and each district is divided into circuits and home missionary stations.

The church carries on no foreign missionary work, and its home missionary work is conducted by the pastors, aided by a body of women known as the Grand Body. Each church has a local body which makes its report to the Grand Body, which, in turn, reports to the Annual Conference. The report for 1937 shows 40 local bodies employed and \$500 contributed for this work.

There is also a body of women known as the Daughters of Conference, which is composed of local bodies. They reported \$300 to the Annual Conference in 1937. The ministers and Daughters Club also reported \$200. These bodies have a total membership of 700.

There is a Board of Education, under the management of the general board, with a general president, secretary, and treasurer. This board holds an annual meeting, and a General Conference every 4 years.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. C. N. Walker, president, African Union Methodist Protestant Church, Towson, Md., and approved by him in its present form.

² See Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 123.

COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,063	632	1,431	30.6	69.4
Members, number.....	269,915	114,970	154,945	42.6	57.4
Average membership per church.....	131	182	108		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	73,608	31,715	41,793	43.1	56.9
Female.....	129,541	59,826	69,715	46.2	53.8
Sex not reported.....	66,866	23,429	43,437	35.0	65.0
Males per 100 females.....	56.7	53.0	59.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	36,201	14,189	22,012	39.2	60.8
13 years and over.....	160,836	74,538	86,298	46.3	53.7
Age not reported.....	72,878	26,243	46,635	36.0	64.0
Percent under 13 years ¹	18.4	16.0	20.3		
Church edifices, number.....	1,988	600	1,388	30.2	69.8
Value—number reporting.....	1,979	594	1,385	30.0	70.0
Amount reported.....	\$6,148,826	\$4,223,362	\$1,925,464	68.7	31.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$5,766,834	\$3,938,046	\$1,818,788	68.4	31.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$391,992	\$285,316	\$106,676	72.8	27.2
Average value per church.....	\$3,107	\$7,110	\$1,390		
Debt—number reporting.....	435	232	203	53.3	46.7
Amount reported.....	\$672,939	\$617,663	\$55,276	91.8	8.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	673	180	493	26.7	73.3
Parsonages, number.....	517	208	249	51.8	48.2
Value—number reporting.....	503	203	240	52.3	47.7
Amount reported.....	\$593,611	\$452,495	\$141,116	76.2	23.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,886	583	1,303	30.9	69.1
Amount reported.....	\$1,378,746	\$786,906	\$591,840	57.1	42.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$638,879	\$314,447	\$324,432	49.2	50.8
All other salaries.....	\$140,901	\$74,833	\$72,068	50.9	49.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$122,047	\$76,763	\$45,284	65.4	34.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$137,223	\$110,638	\$26,585	80.6	19.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$90,542	\$71,926	\$24,616	74.5	25.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$32,078	\$22,256	\$10,422	68.1	31.9
Home missions.....	\$47,597	\$26,563	\$21,034	55.8	44.2
Foreign missions.....	\$1,040	\$1,029	\$611	62.7	37.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$101,438	\$50,719	\$50,719	50.0	50.0
All other purposes.....	\$53,801	\$34,732	\$19,069	64.6	35.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$731	\$1,350	\$454		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,976	605	1,371	30.6	69.4
Officers and teachers.....	17,136	6,391	10,745	37.3	62.7
Scholars.....	94,663	39,356	55,312	41.0	58.4

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	75	59	16	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers	641	509	132	79.4	20.6
Scholars	4,020	4,206	714	85.5	14.5
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	30	28	4	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers	241	208	33	86.3	13.7
Scholars	1,435	1,299	136	90.6	9.5

* Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	2,003	2,518	2,021	2,805
Increase over preceding census:				
Number	-455	-103	256	
Percent	-18.1	-3.9	10.8	
Members, number	269,915	202,713	245,749	172,006
Increase over preceding census:				
Number	67,202	-43,030	72,753	
Percent	33.2	-17.5	42.1	
Average membership per church	131	81	94	73
Church edifices, number	1,988	2,346	2,490	2,327
Value—number reporting	1,079	2,341	2,490	2,264
Amount reported	\$6,148,826	\$9,211,437	\$5,619,862	\$3,017,849
Average value per church	\$3,107	\$3,935	\$2,257	\$1,333
Debt—number reporting	436	591	828	992
Amount reported	\$672,939	\$960,124	\$311,000	\$216,111
Parsonages, number	517			
Value—number reporting	503	530	525	421
Amount reported	\$593,611	\$984,660	\$562,100	\$237,547
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	1,886	2,477	2,613	
Amount reported	\$1,378,746	\$2,428,234	\$1,730,092	
Pastors' salaries	\$638,870			
All other salaries	\$146,901			
Repairs and improvements	\$122,047	\$1,934,540	\$1,357,413	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$137,228			
All other current expenses, including interest	\$30,542			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$32,678			
Home missions	\$47,597			
Foreign missions	\$1,040	\$417,038	\$370,279	
To general headquarters for distribution	\$161,438			
All other purposes	\$53,801			
Not classified		\$70,656		
Average expenditure per church	\$731	\$980	\$665	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	1,076	2,351	2,541	2,207
Officers and teachers	17,136	15,006	18,860	12,375
Scholars	94,068	103,623	167,880	92,457

† A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for

1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, by districts, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States..	2,068	832	1,431	269,916	114,970	154,946	73,508	129,541	68,866	53.7	1,978	17,138	94,668
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	1	1	—	31	31	—	17	14	—	(1)	1	4	20
Connecticut.....	2	2	—	114	114	—	27	87	—	(1)	—	—	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	5	5	—	1,307	1,307	—	430	877	—	49.0	4	60	375
New Jersey.....	9	9	—	646	501	145	212	434	—	48.8	6	42	169
Pennsylvania.....	10	9	1	2,537	2,487	50	865	1,672	—	51.7	9	109	900
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	19	17	2	3,247	3,122	125	1,197	1,910	140	62.7	18	232	1,539
Indiana.....	7	7	—	1,830	1,836	—	642	1,109	26	54.9	7	80	587
Illinois.....	7	6	1	404	380	24	159	246	—	64.9	7	67	223
Michigan.....	9	9	—	1,977	1,977	—	769	1,208	—	63.7	9	124	1,014
Wisconsin.....	1	1	—	250	250	—	100	150	—	66.7	1	13	105
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	1	1	—	20	20	—	—	—	20	—	1	8	33
Missouri.....	18	11	7	2,537	2,125	412	32	74	2,431	(1)	17	189	1,806
Nebraska.....	1	1	—	380	380	—	—	—	380	(1)	1	23	160
Kansas.....	18	11	7	2,546	2,432	114	85	175	2,286	48.6	18	228	1,022
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	2	2	—	69	69	—	25	44	—	(1)	2	13	22
Maryland.....	4	1	3	218	70	139	92	129	—	73.0	4	31	116
District of Columbia.....	4	4	—	1,225	1,225	—	308	827	—	48.1	4	104	641
Virginia.....	26	10	18	3,610	1,483	2,127	1,523	2,087	—	73.0	26	281	1,812
West Virginia.....	2	1	1	202	160	42	88	114	—	77.2	2	11	91
North Carolina.....	34	13	21	4,725	3,046	1,679	1,708	3,017	—	66.6	34	340	1,893
South Carolina.....	54	11	43	5,065	2,203	2,862	2,137	2,928	—	73.0	62	506	1,776
Georgia.....	276	69	207	30,332	14,846	21,987	4,109	7,872	24,851	52.2	265	1,729	12,833
Florida.....	7	3	4	736	165	571	208	438	—	68.0	7	84	277
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	57	22	35	4,522	3,068	1,454	1,514	2,838	175	53.4	50	423	1,861
Tennessee.....	169	40	129	30,669	13,487	17,172	10,245	19,531	883	62.5	165	1,330	7,417
Alabama.....	225	53	172	54,115	14,365	39,750	19,816	34,300	—	57.8	213	2,709	16,369
Mississippi.....	331	57	274	27,524	3,803	23,721	5,075	8,252	14,197	61.5	317	2,584	11,710
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	266	51	215	18,265	5,729	12,536	6,607	11,658	—	58.7	257	2,147	8,099
Louisiana.....	112	26	86	23,140	8,354	14,786	738	1,238	21,104	59.6	103	797	6,574
Oklahoma.....	74	32	42	6,454	4,342	2,112	2,210	4,265	—	62.0	73	541	2,559
Texas.....	282	126	156	31,925	18,890	13,035	11,645	20,180	100	67.7	276	2,110	11,561
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	2	2	—	214	214	—	—	—	—	214	1	8	66
New Mexico.....	9	7	2	181	129	52	72	109	—	66.1	9	68	210
Arizona.....	7	6	1	250	238	12	90	160	—	59.3	7	49	178
PACIFIC:													
California.....	10	9	1	2,122	2,114	8	575	1,547	—	37.2	10	96	603

1 Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	2,063	2,518	2,621	2,365	269,915	202,713	245,749	172,966	33,201	160,886	72,878	18.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	5	3	—	—	1,307	920	—	—	20	105	1,182	16.0
New Jersey.....	9	8	5	—	646	433	120	—	24	390	232	5.8
Pennsylvania.....	10	15	6	5	2,337	1,510	634	400	525	2,012	—	20.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	19	26	5	4	3,247	2,789	441	211	457	2,760	30	14.2
Indiana.....	7	11	3	1	1,836	1,505	268	40	251	935	600	20.3
Illinois.....	7	26	15	11	404	6,395	1,865	603	84	320	—	20.8
Michigan.....	9	9	1	—	1,677	1,946	110	—	411	1,566	—	20.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	18	33	28	24	2,537	5,520	3,282	1,980	22	84	2,431	20.8
Kansas.....	18	15	21	19	2,546	1,169	1,511	917	49	189	2,308	20.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	4	5	4	5	218	363	348	240	45	173	—	20.6
District of Colum- bia.....	4	4	4	5	1,225	1,012	840	1,110	291	934	—	23.8
Virginia.....	28	32	29	34	3,610	2,175	2,717	1,614	796	2,490	324	24.2
West Virginia.....	2	5	1	8	202	134	37	72	60	142	—	29.7
North Carolina.....	34	37	40	39	4,725	4,867	3,274	2,209	757	3,963	5	16.0
South Carolina.....	54	73	81	72	5,065	4,778	7,342	4,850	399	4,666	—	7.9
Georgia.....	276	369	456	397	36,832	31,292	49,978	34,601	1,084	9,024	25,524	14.9
Florida.....	7	68	65	43	736	5,111	2,832	1,858	66	637	33	9.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	57	97	90	98	4,522	7,715	8,911	8,137	510	3,198	814	13.8
Tennessee.....	169	211	209	209	30,659	25,198	30,106	20,634	4,708	25,068	883	15.8
Alabama.....	225	300	335	290	54,115	20,983	34,587	23,112	11,793	41,510	803	22.1
Mississippi.....	331	370	367	346	27,524	25,959	33,070	25,814	2,422	10,905	14,197	18.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	266	220	215	206	18,265	10,887	15,269	11,506	3,533	13,540	1,192	20.7
Louisiana.....	112	154	177	169	23,140	11,374	13,762	11,728	153	1,745	21,242	8.1
Oklahoma.....	74	85	99	86	6,484	3,834	5,641	2,858	792	5,692	—	12.2
Texas.....	282	312	341	288	31,925	22,737	28,449	18,428	6,104	25,721	100	19.2
MOUNTAIN:												
New Mexico.....	9	3	6	3	181	64	79	82	24	157	—	13.3
Arizona.....	7	5	2	3	250	245	88	125	11	239	—	4.4
PACIFIC:												
California.....	10	12	5	—	2,122	1,434	252	—	207	1,915	—	9.8
Other States.....	10	8	1	—	1,073	667	42	—	3	97	978	3.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, Delaware, and Colorado; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount
United States.....	2,083	1,988	1,079	\$8,148,826	435	\$672,939	503	\$593,611
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	6	4	4	70,000	3	33,300	3	12,500
New Jersey.....	9	6	6	22,500	3	10,495	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	10	9	9	259,300	6	47,500	5	17,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	10	17	17	252,000	9	35,796	5	16,600
Indiana.....	7	5	5	117,000	4	18,825	1	(¹)
Illinois.....	7	7	7	18,700	3	827	2	(¹)
Michigan.....	9	9	9	58,300	7	14,719	3	11,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	18	17	17	98,250	6	28,500	8	12,700
Kansas.....	18	18	18	79,750	6	5,256	13	19,500
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	4	4	4	7,400	1	600	-----	-----
District of Columbia.....	4	4	4	204,000	3	17,550	2	(¹)
Virginia.....	28	28	25	142,300	9	20,969	7	24,500
North Carolina.....	34	29	28	191,700	11	21,150	12	22,950
South Carolina.....	54	51	51	204,900	2	18,500	15	9,150
Georgia.....	276	273	273	785,875	26	21,848	25	36,500
Florida.....	7	7	7	21,900	2	882	5	4,050
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	57	57	57	250,895	25	30,723	38	57,650
Tennessee.....	169	165	164	747,310	60	83,540	31	55,300
Alabama.....	225	221	221	523,376	72	71,216	67	76,790
Mississippi.....	331	325	322	360,475	44	22,581	45	25,500
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	206	252	252	422,139	38	28,723	68	38,206
Louisiana.....	112	108	108	218,850	27	11,239	27	17,976
Oklahoma.....	74	62	62	199,450	14	7,642	30	23,850
Texas.....	282	275	275	672,551	39	87,257	72	66,700
MOUNTAIN:								
New Mexico.....	9	9	8	10,900	2	1,600	7	5,500
Arizona.....	7	6	6	15,600	3	7,675	4	6,000
PACIFIC:								
California.....	10	10	10	104,605	4	10,425	5	6,000
Other States.....	12	10	10	87,900	7	14,100	3	27,000

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of West Virginia and Colorado; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, and Delaware.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	2,063	1,888	\$1,378,748	\$638,879	\$148,901	\$122,047
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	5	5	13,832	4,350	480	1,500
New Jersey.....	9	9	4,693	2,501	428	331
Pennsylvania.....	10	10	26,116	10,105	2,803	1,655
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	19	19	37,898	13,766	4,263	5,683
Indiana.....	7	7	17,080	5,660	1,000	750
Illinois.....	7	7	4,902	2,210	704	633
Michigan.....	9	9	24,714	7,098	1,886	1,894
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	18	17	22,971	10,278	3,083	1,017
Kansas.....	18	18	30,420	10,278	3,136	3,614
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	4	4	2,849	1,413	800	27
District of Columbia.....	4	4	17,284	4,603	1,761	2,093
Virginia.....	28	28	35,177	10,903	4,963	2,280
North Carolina.....	34	34	65,839	14,174	4,895	13,751
South Carolina.....	54	54	22,708	13,687	410	1,460
Georgia.....	276	102	69,089	30,383	8,090	7,561
Florida.....	7	7	8,177	3,602	1,492	1,114
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	57	57	41,670	23,708	2,840	5,655
Tennessee.....	169	169	126,660	57,848	11,315	11,967
Alabama.....	225	225	106,819	105,801	29,898	11,061
Mississippi.....	331	331	140,902	68,160	16,867	12,463
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	266	266	98,259	52,395	10,783	9,760
Louisiana.....	112	112	53,205	27,097	4,921	3,636
Oklahoma.....	74	73	48,431	25,995	5,283	3,249
Texas.....	282	281	211,284	108,675	20,244	14,591
MOUNTAIN:						
New Mexico.....	9	9	4,862	3,400	450	100
Arizona.....	7	7	5,882	1,860	440	312
PACIFIC:						
California.....	10	10	18,183	6,323	1,991	600
Other States.....	12	12	18,140	6,260	1,421	2,282

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, Delaware, West Virginia, and Colorado; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$137,223	\$96,542	\$32,678	\$47,597	\$1,640	\$101,438	\$53,801
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	215	4,800	50	425	-----	782	1,230
New Jersey.....	625	232	14	108	-----	333	61
Pennsylvania.....	6,992	2,205	667	562	-----	1,051	76
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	4,805	5,421	1,103	745	50	1,214	1,048
Indiana.....	3,202	4,950	331	180	25	333	29
Illinois.....	438	301	90	46	2	414	124
Michigan.....	4,530	3,203	1,052	289	11	1,270	3,481
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	2,772	1,853	255	732	-----	1,232	1,099
Kansas.....	3,520	3,836	1,494	974	8	1,421	2,130
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	185	13	1	30	-----	75	239
District of Columbia.....	1,651	2,609	369	620	-----	863	2,415
Virginia.....	2,341	2,234	1,126	501	136	3,478	1,155
North Carolina.....	20,047	4,351	1,212	940	16	2,699	8,496
South Carolina.....	3,300	148	364	69	22	3,028	226
Georgia.....	8,515	4,109	1,213	1,658	186	5,452	1,922
Florida.....	171	578	212	197	57	382	372
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	4,730	2,499	481	620	5	629	452
Tennessee.....	8,918	7,183	4,788	5,513	-----	13,861	5,263
Alabama.....	20,511	8,270	2,188	2,647	182	8,278	7,076
Mississippi.....	8,029	7,650	3,700	4,170	291	17,053	9,624
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	7,223	4,940	2,304	3,595	66	5,582	1,602
Louisiana.....	3,150	3,718	2,208	4,603	120	6,705	2,047
Oklahoma.....	3,443	3,057	1,511	1,213	16	2,788	1,877
Texas.....	11,923	10,676	4,474	15,859	389	20,378	4,045
MOUNTAIN:							
New Mexico.....	400	190	-----	177	-----	77	88
Arizona.....	1,846	1,001	25	283	-----	90	35
PACIFIC:							
California.....	1,971	3,357	671	310	50	1,187	1,624
Other States.....	1,970	3,240	775	422	10	783	977

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS AND CONFERENCES, 1936

DISTRICT AND CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	2,063	262,915	1,979	\$3,148,826	435	\$672,639	1,869	\$1,378,746	1,976	94,668
First District:										
California.....	28	2,610	28	138,105	9	19,700	28	30,612	28	1,055
Ohio.....	30	5,083	26	407,000	16	81,706	30	57,140	28	2,271
Kentucky.....	22	2,286	22	108,000	8	11,545	22	21,883	21	1,025
West Kentucky.....	35	2,205	35	154,395	18	24,504	35	19,731	30	942
Second District:										
Northwest Texas.....	21	1,472	21	64,251	0	6,658	20	18,658	20	489
Dallas-Fort Worth.....	40	5,082	40	216,450	14	61,136	40	48,900	39	1,827
East Texas.....	101	10,110	98	167,550	5	2,937	101	66,476	98	3,717
Central Texas.....	59	7,499	58	83,450	8	5,835	59	36,194	50	2,878
Texas.....	59	7,705	56	133,850	0	10,691	59	39,341	58	2,586
Third District:										
New Orleans.....	14	643	12	19,900	3	3,015	14	6,348	9	294
Florida.....	3	403	3	7,000			3	3,472	3	172
East Florida.....	4	243	4	14,900	2	582	4	4,705	4	105
Fourth District:										
Kansas-Missouri.....	32	5,320	31	219,850	13	38,000	31	58,300	30	2,857
Tennessee.....	25	2,284	22	122,000	7	6,682	25	16,602	23	952
Louisiana.....	98	22,497	96	198,950	24	8,224	98	51,857	94	6,280
Jackson-Memphis.....	83	16,467	81	299,160	27	56,274	83	55,391	82	3,998
West Tennessee.....	60	11,708	60	325,160	26	21,584	60	52,313	59	2,427
Fifth District:										
Muskogee.....	46	3,086	42	100,800	7	4,756	45	31,882	46	1,539
Oklahoma.....	32	2,758	24	107,150	9	3,442	32	20,389	31	1,170
Sixth District:										
East Alabama.....	44	9,271	44	99,075	8	6,640	44	28,109	43	4,699
North Alabama.....	74	12,178	70	150,519	32	36,811	74	48,833	68	2,247
Central Alabama.....	56	14,528	56	115,302	27	12,837	56	40,391	58	2,779
Alabama.....	51	18,138	51	158,480	5	15,228	51	79,486	47	0,634
Seventh District:										
Southeast Missouri and Illinois.....	19	3,526	18	115,000	11	19,546	19	40,279	19	1,637
Southwest Arkansas.....	104	8,389	98	169,589	11	7,745	104	41,707	103	3,524
Little Rock.....	62	4,547	61	134,200	14	16,127	62	24,523	59	1,963
Arkansas.....	104	5,446	97	120,800	13	4,851	104	32,556	99	2,682
Eighth District:										
South Mississippi.....	74	5,593	73	94,875	30	16,217	74	56,155	73	3,686
Mississippi.....	90	6,070	83	76,050	7	2,064	90	30,246	86	2,740
East Mississippi.....	87	4,158	86	70,300			87	27,171	78	2,267
North Mississippi.....	81	11,903	81	120,250			81	33,680	81	3,068
Ninth District:										
South Georgia.....	60	5,048	58	116,600	13	6,240	58	25,989	57	1,900
Southwest Georgia.....	42	5,900	42	173,075	6	12,248	27	18,442	38	2,075
Central Georgia.....	128	16,126	123	234,700	4	310	8	6,281	125	5,701
Georgia.....	46	9,762	45	261,500	2	3,050	9	18,377	45	3,148
Tenth District:										
South Carolina.....	54	5,065	51	204,000	2	18,500	54	22,703	52	1,775
North Carolina.....	34	4,725	28	191,700	11	21,150	34	65,639	34	1,893
Virginia.....	28	3,610	25	142,300	9	20,969	28	35,177	26	1,812
Washington-Philadelphia.....	16	2,777	14	300,200	7	32,450	16	30,751	13	1,034
Middle Atlantic-Eastern.....	17	2,618	13	211,500	8	48,695	17	30,011	13	804

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The history of Negroes as an integral and inseparable element of the Methodist Church in the South dates from the earliest appearance of the Methodist Church in that section. From the very beginning, the promoters of the Methodist Church showed interest in the slaves and accordingly evangelistic campaigns were conducted among the slaves who then were very numerous on the large and small

¹ This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Kansas City, Kans., and approved by him in its present form.

southern plantations. Even prior to the break between the northern and southern wings of the then united Methodist Church, in 1844, the Methodist Church had so-called "mixed" congregations composed of white and Negro members.

There were instances when and where the two races—one the landowners and the other Negro slaves—used the same churches for both races for worship. In some cases different hours were used, while in still rarer instances white people and Negro slaves met in the same building at the same time, certain places being assigned slaves. The slaves in some sections had their own small and unpretentious churches, where occasionally a white minister of the Methodist Church did the preaching and exhorting.

In a few instances Negroes who showed sufficient aptitude, talent, intelligence, and effectiveness were permitted to exhort and preach to the people of their own race. This was permitted, however, only under supervision of the plantation owner.

It might be cited for illustration that several of the Southern States of the slaveholding area took drastic actions to restrict the religious freedom of the Negro slaves following the insurrection movements for freedom on the part of such historic Negro leaders as Denmark Vesey, Gabriel Prosser, and Nat Turner near the middle of the nineteenth century.

Particularly did the South react to restrain and restrict the Negro's religious freedom following the Nat Turner insurrection. Southern plantation owners were particularly incensed against Negro preachers, and legal measures were enacted in the Southern States making it a serious offense for Negro preachers to minister to the religious and spiritual needs of Negroes in the absence of white people.

This was a supposed safeguard against stirring up the slaves and a prevention against a recurrence of the Vesey, Prosser, and Nat Turner flare-ups mentioned in a previous paragraph.

Virginia enacted a law in 1832 which had as its purpose to silence Negro preachers and to make it impossible for them to function as preachers, except as they complied with rigid regulations designed for the protection of the Southern slave-owning people. Even when permitted to preach Negro ministers were to do so in the presence of certain "discreet white men."

In 1833, Alabama made it unlawful "* * *" for slaves or free Negroes to preach unless before five respectable slaveholders and when authorized by some neighboring religious society."

In 1834, Georgia followed with a law which stipulated that "neither free Negroes nor slaves might preach or exhort an assembly of more than seven" except when they were licensed by justices on the certificates of three ordained ministers.

Several other Southern States followed Virginia, Georgia, and Alabama with even more drastic proscriptions, some of which made it unlawful for the Negroes to assemble "after the early hours of the night, and providing for expulsion of all free Negroes from such Commonwealths, so as to reduce the danger of mischief from the spread of information by this more enlightened class."

These regulations made it almost impossible for Negro slaves to obtain any type of religious instruction and information other than that which had been approved and sanctioned by the ruling white landlords who owned both the plantation and the slaves.

Reference has already been made to the split within the Methodist Church, North and South, which came over the slave issue in 1844-45.

The southern delegates of the Methodist Church resented the effort to discipline Bishop James O. Andrew, who was charged with "holding slaves." Accordingly they withdrew and formed a church of their own and took the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Because of the deep feeling of resentment on the part of the southern white plantation owners toward Negro ministers, and since white ministers for a time were not over much enamored with the idea of improving the Negro's status, there were years of religious neglect and abandonment almost in its entirety. This could be termed the period of religious forgetfulness of the Negro, as the South broadcast the rumor that Nat Turner was a preacher. Thus, Negro preachers in all the Southern States wore the stigma of "using preaching as a means to incite their race to servile insurrection."

When the division over the slave issue came in 1844, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, naturally had a huge following in its membership among the slaves. Estimate on a conservative scale claims there were 158,000 Negro slaves members of the Southern Methodist Church. Within the short span of 15 years, 1860, by the same conservative estimate, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, had a slave membership of between 225,000 and 250,000.

With the Emancipation Proclamation, the Civil War, the Reconstruction period and the general devastating demoralization which followed, all of the slave membership of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, except approximately 80,000, joined the two independent Negro Methodist bodies which had seceded from the Methodist Church, while a few cast their lot with the northern branch of the Methodist Church, which welcomed them into its Negro congregations which sprang up in various sections of the South almost overnight.

On this matter, the words of the late Bishop Robert Williams, for 40 years a powerful figure in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, are very comprehensive, concise, pertinent, and pointed. He wrote:

The Emancipation Proclamation produced at once a crisis in the affairs of the colored church members. Before the war, so far as the Methodist churches were concerned, the slaves worshiped with their owners, the gallery or some other section of the building being set apart for them. If a special "meetinghouse" was provided, the colored congregation was treated as an appendage to the white, being served once a month, usually on the Sabbath afternoon, or if in cities, every Sabbath afternoon; separate official meetings were held, also, and separate financial and statistical reports were made at the annual conference.

Under the new order this method of ministering to the growing needs of the colored members grew very unsatisfactory to them and they sent a special commission to meet with the mother church in General Conference assembled in New Orleans in 1866, this commission to represent their expressed needs and desires for separation and organization into a distinct colored church of their own. A committee was appointed to consider the religious interests of the colored people and submitted two reports, one of which was as follows:

Your committee recommends the adoption of the following in reference to the education of the colored people:

Whereas the condition of the colored people of the South is now essentially changed; and

Whereas the interests of the white and colored people are materially dependent upon the intelligence and virtue of this race, that we have had and must continue to have among us; and

Whereas the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has always claimed to be the friend of that people, a claim vindicated by the conscious and successful exertions made in their behalf, in instructing and evangelizing them; and it is important that we continue to evince our interest for them in this regard; and as our hearts prompt us to this philanthropy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to our people the establishment of day schools, under proper regulations and trustworthy teachers, for the education of colored children.

The other report presented the following answers to the question, "What shall be done to promote the religious interest of colored people?"

1. Let our colored members be organized as separate pastoral charges, wherever they prefer it, and their numbers justify it.

2. Let each pastoral charge of colored members have its own quarterly conference composed of official members, as provided for in the discipline.

3. Let colored persons be licensed to preach, and ordained deacons and elders, according to the discipline, where in the judgment of the conference having jurisdiction in the case, they are deemed suitable persons for said office and order in the ministry.

4. The bishop may form a district of colored charges and appoint to it a colored presiding elder, when in his judgment the religious interests of the colored people require it.

5. When it is judged advisable by the college of bishops, annual conferences of colored preachers may be organized, to be presided over by our bishops.

6. When two or more annual conferences shall be formed, let our bishops advise and assist them in organizing a separate General Conference, jurisdiction for themselves, if they so desire, and the bishops deem it expedient, in accordance with the doctrine and discipline of our church, and bearing the same relation to the General Conference as the annual conferences bear to each other.

7. Let special attention be given to Sunday schools among the people.

Thus, it is obvious that the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is the legitimate offspring of regular Methodist stock; that it originated not out of schism

and secession but was rather set-up and apart as a distinct Methodist body by mutual agreement between the Negro and white membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Through the intervening years the members of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church have maintained a very intimate, unique, and helpful relationship to the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church to which the constituency of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church affectionately refers as "the mother church." On the other hand the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church has welcomed the appellation and from time to time has made substantial missionary and educational contributions to the schools and churches of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

DOCTRINE

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is in complete harmony with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In theology the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is strictly Arminian and its doctrinal tenets are specifically set forth in the Article of Religion and the New Testament. In the body of doctrines is that of the Holy Trinity; virgin birth; man's fall; necessity for repentance and restitution from sin; the freedom of the will; sanctification; punishment for unrighteous living and just rewards for righteous living; and the all sufficiency of the Scriptures for human salvation.

The two paramount sacraments are baptism and the Lord's Supper. The baptism sacrament is administered to infants as well as to adults.

The form of baptism, while sprinkling and pouring are preferable, there may be immersion if the applicant for membership so desires. It is optional with the "adult convert" as to whether his choice shall be sprinkling, pouring, or immersion.

The sole condition which is a prerequisite for admission to membership in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is "a desire to flee from the wrath to come and to be saved from their sins."

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is likewise essentially identical in polity and practice with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, there being slight variations in keeping with what conditions may require.

There are five types of conferences in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church: The General Conference which meets quadrennially the first Wednesday in May is the legislative and highest tribunal of the General Church; the annual conference, next highest in order; the district conference; the quarterly conference; and the local church conference.

The bishops preside alternately in keeping with their seniority in office from day to day during the General Conference. They have the right of debate permitted by special rule of the General Conference to speak on an issue in question, but never have a vote in determining an issue in the General Conference. However, the college of bishops by custom serves as the supreme court or judiciary of the church and renders decisions as to the constitutionality of legislation enacted.

The General Conference is composed of lay and clerical delegates, equal in number and rights, elected by the annual conference of the church at the session immediately prior to the sitting of the General Conference.

The bishops also preside over the annual conferences, the annual conferences being assigned to certain episcopal districts over which one of the bishops presides. In these conferences the presiding elders and pastors make reports of their activities during the current annual conference year.

The annual conferences are composed of the presiding elders, pastors, and four lay delegates from each presiding elder's district within the boundary of the annual conference.

The presiding elder is the chief executive officer in the district conferences and presides during the district conference sessions in which reports are made by the pastors as to the status spiritually, financially, and numerically of the churches within the district. The district conference is made up of all the pastors within the presiding elder's district, local pastors, and delegates elected by the quarterly conference as representatives of the several churches in the district.

Throughout its entire history the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church has been exceptionally fortunate in the character and type of episcopal supervision which it has enjoyed. The bishops of the church have had unusual success and have so achieved that the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, frequently called the youngest daughter of Methodism, has an incomparable and enviable record of outstanding achievement to its credit. Viewed from any angle the leadership of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church does not suffer by comparison with any group of religious leaders of this day and time.

Altogether there have been 21 bishops who have been elevated to the highest office within the gift of the church since its organization. The following persons have been elevated to the episcopacy in the year, place, and order stipulated:

William Henry Milew, Richard H. Vanderhost, Jackson, Tenn., 1870; Joseph A. Beebe, Lucius H. Holsey, Isaac Lane, Augusta, Ga., 1873; Robert Simeon Williams, Elias Cottrell, Memphis, Tenn., 1894; Charles Henry Phillips, Nashville, Tenn., 1902; Millard F. Jamison, George W. Stewart, Augusta, Ga., 1910; Randall A. Carter, Nelson Caldwell Cleaves, St. Louis, Mo., 1914; Robert Turner Brown, Joseph C. Martin, J. Arthur Hamlett, John W. McKinney, St. Louis, Mo., 1922; Henry P. Porter, James A. Bray, John H. Moore, St. Louis, Mo., 1934; William Yancey Bell, Charles Lee Russell, Hot Springs, Ark., 1938.

Of these, 10 survive. They are named in the order of their seniority, Phillips, Carter, Martin, Hamlett, McKinney, Porter, Bray, Moore, Bell, and Russell.

The late Bishop Isaac Lane (retired in 1914) died December 5, 1937, after having been a bishop since March 23, 1873. He was almost 104 years old at the time of his death.

Incidentally Bishop Lane's tenure of office as a bishop in a Methodist church is the longest in Episcopal Methodism. He instituted the movement which culminated in establishing and maintaining Lane College, one of the outstanding institutions of learning of the Southland. He also was a glowing success in missionary and evangelistic achievements. Some of the largest Negro congregations of America were established by him, two of which bear his name: Lane Tabernacle, St. Louis, Mo., and Lane Metropolitan Church, Cleveland, Ohio.

Bishop C. H. Phillips, present senior bishop of the church, is revered as "the last link in the old order," being the sole remaining minister now in active service who was born in and with the church in its organization. At Memphis, Tenn., May 1894, when he failed of election to the bishopric by a mere three votes when some thought he would withdraw from the church, he said, "I wish it understood that I was born in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, and that I had rather die on a mission in this church than a bishop in any other denomination."

The quarterly conference is held in each pastoral charge every 3 months, thus the origin of the name, quarterly conference, signifying one-quarter of the annual conference year, or 3 months. The chief executive of the quarterly conference is the presiding elder, who is the subbishop and chief representative of the general church afield in his district. He inquires into the status of the churches quarterly and collects from the churches the fund that is used for the general upkeep of the church at large, the fund being called general funds.

The other conference is the local church conference over which the pastor presides. Thus, there are five conferences in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church: The General Conference, the annual conference, the district conference, the quarterly conference, and the local church conference—each with its specific function, duty, membership, and presiding officers.

The general fund already alluded to is allocated to each of the annual conferences of the church on a basis of the lay membership of the several annual conferences. The law stipulates, however, that no member of the church shall be required to pay more than 1 dollar as general funds in 1 year. In addition to the general funds, which are allocated for several purposes—bishops' salaries, salaries of general officers, departmental, missionary, and educational purposes, many of the annual conferences have a special assessment levied by the annual conferences' joint boards of finance for special missionary and educational interests within the particular annual conferences and frequently for such purposes without the conferences concerned. Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, and one or two other States are especially active in raising huge sums for special missionary and educational purposes. These "extra" levies are known generally as "budget money."

ORGANIZATION

The recommendations previously quoted were adopted as indicated on the part of the white and Negro membership of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church and at the General Conference of the mother church at Memphis, Tenn., May 1870, the stipulation having been carried out as per the outlined plan by the previous General Conference; that there were five annual conferences which had been organized among the colored members of the said Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and that "it was the unanimous desire" of the Negro members as well as of the white members, "to be set aside as a distinct ecclesiastical body."

The proposition was approved by the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the delegates of the General Conference then in session. Following the approval of the measure, specific steps were immediately taken for the organization of the General Conference for the colored members.

In brief, the history proper of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America dates from December 15-16, 1870, at Jackson, Tenn., where delegates of the colored conferences assembled in their first General Conference as the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America.

Among some of the Negro leaders in the first general conference were: Richard Samuels, Solon Graham, Anderson Jackson, Robert T. Theirgood, Lucius H. Holsey, I. H. Anderson, R. H. Vanderhost, William Henry Miles, W. P. Churchill, Isaac Lane, Job Crouch, F. Ambrose, and William Jones. Among the representatives of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church sent as representatives of the General Conference were Bishop Robert Paine and Bishop H. W. McTyeire; and the following ministers: A. L. P. Green, Samuel Watson, Thomas Taylor, Edmund W. Schon, Thomas Whitehead, and B. J. Morgan.

Bishops Paine and McTyeire presided over the sessions of the General Conference. Two Negro bishops were elected at this conference: William Henry Miles, of Louisville, Ky., was elected on the first ballot and thus became the first bishop of the newly organized Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Subsequent balloting brought the election of Richard H. Vanderhost, of Charleston, S. C. Bishops Paine and McTyeire consecrated the two bishops elect to the office of bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Incidentally the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is not only unique in its origin, but also in that of being the only Methodist body which has had all of its bishops consecrated to office by and at the hands of bishops.

L. H. Holsey and Isaac Lane who attended the first General Conference in 1870 were later elected bishops of the church by a subsequently called session of the General Conference in Augusta, Ga., March 23, 1875, along with Joseph A. Beebe, Bishop Vanderhost having died shortly after his election leaving the church with but one bishop, W. H. Miles.

WORK

The general supervision of various types of religious work in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is under the direction of general officers who are elected to administer the departments in deference to their peculiar fitness, aptitude, training, and qualification for the particular work that is to be done.

The following departmental boards are set up to carry forward the work of the church: Missions and church extension; religious education (a merger of the Sunday school and Epworth League work); evangelism; education (which has general supervision over the educational institutions of the church); publishing interests; superannuated preachers; widows and orphans; finance; leadership training; the connectional hospital; three editors of church organs—the Christian, Western and Eastern Indexes; and the recently set up Department of Public Relations, designed to publicize and set forth the church, its constituency, utterances, and achievements in the proper light before the general reading public. It also specializes in research and statistics.

Each departmental board is presided over by a bishop who is designated as chairman by the college of bishops. The general secretaries of the departmental boards, as already indicated, are the chief administrative and executive officers of the respective departmental boards and are elected by the General Conference and serve for 4 years. The editors of the three church papers are also elected by the General Conference and serve 4 years. The achievements of the religious education, missions and church extension, education, publishing, and finance boards have been especially notable. Literature put out by the Board of Religious Education is universally recognized as the peer of any religious literature that is published. The report of Dr. Bertram W. Doyle, present general secretary of education, shows remarkable strides in the colleges of the church along many lines. The following are the institutions under supervision and ownership of the church: Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; Texas College, Tyler, Tex.; Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Ala.; Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs, Miss.; and Paine College, Augusta, Ga.

REFORMED ZION UNION APOSTOLIC CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who are enrolled in some one of the local churches or missions, upon the evidence of Christian conduct.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	54	9	45	-----	-----
Members, number.....	5,035	870	4,165	17.3	82.7
Average membership per church.....	93	97	93	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,025	350	1,675	17.3	82.7
Female.....	3,010	520	2,490	17.3	82.7
Males per 100 females.....	67.3	67.3	67.3	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	937	140	797	14.9	85.1
13 years and over.....	4,098	730	3,368	17.8	82.2
Percent under 13 years.....	18.6	16.1	19.1	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	53	9	44	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	53	9	44	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$283,100	\$66,000	\$217,100	23.3	76.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$283,100	\$66,000	\$217,100	23.3	76.7
Average value per church.....	\$5,342	\$7,333	\$4,934	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	6	4	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$13,025	\$12,000	\$1,025	92.1	7.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	44	4	40	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	4	4	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	4	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$7,000	\$7,000	-----	100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	54	9	45	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$18,460	\$7,256	\$11,204	39.3	60.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$9,260	\$3,450	\$5,810	37.3	62.7
All other salaries.....	\$2,035	\$920	\$1,115	45.2	54.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$805	-----	\$805	-----	100.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,880	\$1,600	\$280	87.4	12.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,056	\$444	\$612	42.0	58.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,085	\$205	\$880	18.9	81.1
Home missions.....	\$673	\$155	\$518	23.0	77.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,770	\$370	\$1,400	20.8	79.2
All other purposes.....	\$137	\$112	\$25	81.8	18.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$342	\$806	\$249	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	54	9	45	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	472	74	398	15.7	84.3
Scholars.....	3,715	570	3,145	15.3	84.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	54	48	47	45
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	6	1	2	
Percent.....				
Members, number.....	5,035	4,538	3,977	3,050
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	497	561	918	
Percent.....	11.0	14.1	30.0	
Average membership per church.....	93	95	85	68
Church edifices, number.....	53	46	49	43
Value—number reporting.....	53	45	47	41
Amount reported.....	\$283,100	\$184,075	\$70,325	\$37,875
Average value per church.....	\$5,342	\$4,091	\$1,688	\$924
Debt—number reporting.....	6	17	11	7
Amount reported.....	\$13,025	\$11,681	\$1,384	\$825
Parsonages, number.....	4	1		
Value—number reporting.....	4	1		
Amount reported.....	\$7,000	\$500		
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	54	44	41	
Amount reported.....	\$18,440	\$37,601	\$13,156	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$9,260			
All other salaries.....	\$2,035			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$605	\$24,267	\$0,802	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,830			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,050			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,085			
Home missions.....	\$073			
Foreign missions.....		\$13,334	\$3,354	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,779			
All other purposes.....	\$137			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$342	\$855	\$321	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	54	42	42	35
Officers and teachers.....	472	325	270	212
Scholars.....	3,715	2,882	2,505	1,508

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	54	9	45	5,035	870	4,165	2,025	3,010	67.3	54	472	3,715
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	51	8	43	4,855	815	4,040	1,955	2,900	67.4	51	445	3,575
North Carolina.....	3	1	2	180	55	125	70	110	63.6	3	27	140

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per- cent under 13
United States.....	54	48	47	45	5,035	4,538	3,977	3,059	937	4,098	18.6
Virginia.....	51	45	42	39	4,855	4,304	3,821	2,929	902	3,953	18.6
North Carolina.....	3	3	5	6	180	234	150	130	35	145	19.4

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	54	53	53	\$283,100	6	\$13,025	4	\$7,000
Virginia.....	51	50	50	276,000	6	13,025	4	7,000
North Carolina.....	3	3	3	7,100	—	—	—	—

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and char- ity	Home missions	To general headquar- ters	All other purposes
United States.....	54	54	\$18,460	\$9,260	\$2,035	\$805	\$1,830	\$1,056	\$1,085	\$673	\$1,779	\$137
Virginia.....	51	51	17,938	8,950	1,980	605	1,830	1,020	1,060	647	1,719	137
North Carolina.....	3	3	522	310	55	-----	-----	36	35	26	60	-----

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

At the close of the Civil War the Negro Methodists in southeastern Virginia, especially in the counties of Mecklenburg, Brunswick, and Lunenburg, found themselves in a peculiar situation. They were no longer permitted to gather for worship in the churches for white people, had no educated ministry, and were not in sympathy with the ecclesiasticism of the Negro Methodist denominations. For several years the more influential men, mostly former slaves, had endeavored to form some sort of organization to meet their own immediate needs. In April 1869, Elder James R. Howell, from New York, a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, met with them at Boydton, Mecklenburg County, and the result was the organization of the Zion Union Apostolic Church. At a meeting in October a constitution was adopted and Elder Howell was elected president. Five years later he was elected bishop for life, under a change of constitution; but dissensions, largely personal in character, soon arose, and for 2 years the church was completely disorganized.

In 1881 Elder John M. Bishop, one of the most prominent of the founders, gathered together the scattered members, effected a union, and in 1882 the church was reorganized under the name of "Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church." Elder Bishop was elected bishop, and since then the church has prospered.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine and polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church are, in general, accepted, including the episcopate and a series of conferences. Under the earliest organization the episcopate was limited to a presidency of 4 years, but subsequently a change was made and the bishop has now a life tenure. There is but one ordination required for eldership, and a circuit system is in force. The annual conference meets in August. The General Conference meets in October every 4 years. In 1922 a general or connectional council was constituted, which passes upon matters of doctrine and discipline during the intervals between meetings of the General Conference.

¹ No revision of the history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926. No data are available for "Work" in 1936.

REFORMED METHODIST UNION EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons accepted into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	25	8	17	-----	-----
Members, number.....	1,836	476	1,360	25.0	74.1
Average membership per church.....	73	60	80	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	590	117	473	10.8	80.2
Female.....	1,246	359	887	28.8	71.2
Males per 100 females.....	47.4	32.6	53.3	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	71	10	61	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	761	164	597	21.6	78.4
Age not reported.....	1,004	302	702	30.1	69.9
Percent under 13 years ²	8.5	5.7	9.3	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	23	8	15	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	23	8	15	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$49,220	\$14,050	\$35,179	28.5	71.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$45,408	\$12,050	\$33,358	26.5	73.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,821	\$2,000	\$1,821	52.3	47.7
Average value per church.....	\$2,140	\$1,756	\$2,345	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	4	2	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,901	\$756	\$1,145	39.8	60.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	12	4	8	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	7	1	6	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	5	1	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$11,450	\$900	\$10,550	7.0	92.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	25	8	17	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$8,359	\$3,141	\$5,218	37.6	62.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,020	\$1,311	\$1,709	43.4	56.6
All other salaries.....	\$1,201	\$261	\$940	21.7	78.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,944	\$438	\$1,506	22.5	77.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$411	\$166	\$245	40.4	59.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$651	\$400	\$251	61.4	38.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$296	\$155	\$141	52.4	47.6
Home missions.....	\$272	\$106	\$166	39.0	61.0
Foreign missions.....	\$36	\$27	\$9	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$522	\$271	\$251	51.9	48.1
All other purposes.....	\$6	\$6	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$334	\$393	\$307	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	22	8	14	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	149	43	106	28.9	71.1
Scholars.....	700	171	529	24.4	75.6

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	1	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	27	4	23	-----	-----
Scholars.....	59	1	58	-----	-----
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	2	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	45	28	17	-----	-----
Scholars.....	55	14	41	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	25	25	27	57
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....		-2	-30	-----
Percent ²				-----
Members, number.....	1,836	2,205	2,196	4,397
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-429	69	-2,201	-----
Percent.....	-18.9	3.1	-60.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	73	91	81	77
Church edifices, number.....	23	28	27	59
Value—number reporting.....	23	21	27	57
Amount reported.....	\$49,229	\$74,800	\$35,500	\$36,985
Average value per church.....	\$2,140	\$3,562	\$1,315	\$649
Debt—number reporting.....	4	5	6	27
Amount reported.....	\$1,901	\$3,710	\$2,740	\$4,254
Parsonages, number.....	7			-----
Value—number reporting.....	5	6	4	8
Amount reported.....	\$11,450	\$7,600	\$1,150	\$2,275
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	25	24	26	-----
Amount reported.....	\$8,369	\$17,282	\$3,420	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,020	\$14,744	\$3,335	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1,201			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,944			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$411			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$661	\$2,538	\$85	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$296			
Home missions.....	\$272			
Foreign missions.....	\$36			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$622	\$720	\$132	-----
All other purposes.....	\$6			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$334			-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	22	10	25	54
Officers and teachers.....	149	107	117	204
Scholars.....	700	673	699	1,792

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3 and 4 present the statistics for the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over."

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	25	8	17	1,836	476	1,360	690	1,248	47.4	22	149	700
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
South Carolina.....	23	6	17	1,731	371	1,360	559	1,172	47.7	20	142	668
Georgia.....	2	2	-----	105	105	-----	31	74	(1)	2	7	42

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per-cent under 13 ¹
United States..	25	25	27	57	1,836	2,265	2,196	4,397	71	781	1,004	8.6
South Carolina.....	23	23	25	55	1,731	2,176	2,116	4,235	65	662	1,004	8.9
Georgia.....	2	2	2	2	105	89	80	162	6	99	-----	5.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In 1884 in a meeting at Georgetown, S. C., a number of ministers and members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church withdrew from that body on account of differences in regard to the election of ministerial delegates to the General Conference. In January 1885 a convention of delegates representing churches in South Carolina and Georgia was held at Charleston, S. C., and the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church was organized. Rev. William E. Johnson was unanimously elected president, emphasizing the nonepiscopal character of the denomination. Later, however, in 1896, it was decided to make a change in this respect and create an episcopacy, on the ground that the body would thus acquire more permanent force and recognition among Methodist Episcopal churches. In 1899, after the death of Reverend Johnson, Rev. E. Russell Middleton was elected bishop by the General Conference, and in December 1899 he was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Peter F. Stevens (white) of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Reverend Middleton held the office of bishop until his death in December 1931. An

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. F. W. Washington, financial secretary, Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church, Savannah, Ga., and approved by him in its present form.

extra session was called January 1932 to elect a successor and Rev. Jacob Prioleau was chosen. He was consecrated to the office in March 1932 by the laying on of hands by seven elders of the church.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrines of the church are those of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In its polity also it accords with that church very fully, retaining the class meetings, love feasts, and the different conferences—quarterly, district, church, annual, and general. At first there were no presiding elders, each pastor being empowered (within his own charge) with the business that was defined as belonging to the distinctive office of presiding elder. The General Conference of 1916, however, took under consideration the question of adopting the full polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, after being satisfied as to the consensus of opinion of the members of the church, established the office of presiding elder.

No report of the work of the denomination was received for 1936.

INDEPENDENT AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

Membership in this denomination includes those persons who have been received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	29	12	17	-----	-----
Members, number.....	1,064	552	512	51.9	48.1
Average membership per church.....	37	46	30	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	400	193	207	48.3	51.7
Female.....	664	359	305	54.1	45.9
Males per 100 females.....	60.2	53.8	67.9	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	84	36	48	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	802	357	445	44.5	55.5
Age not reported.....	178	150	19	89.3	10.7
Percent under 13 years ²	9.5	9.2	9.7	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	21	9	12	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	18	8	10	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$16,789	\$11,125	\$5,664	66.3	33.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$16,289	\$10,925	\$5,364	67.1	32.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$500	\$200	\$300	40.0	60.0
Average value per church.....	\$833	\$1,391	\$566	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	4	4	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$838	\$838	-----	100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	15	4	11	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,500	\$1,500	-----	100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	23	11	12	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$7,259	\$3,780	\$3,479	52.1	47.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,468	\$1,546	\$922	62.6	37.4
All other salaries.....	\$657	\$447	\$210	68.0	32.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$506	\$266	\$240	62.6	47.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$632	\$507	\$125	80.2	19.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,761	\$220	\$1,541	12.5	87.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$177	\$59	\$118	33.3	66.7
Home missions.....	\$258	\$158	\$100	61.2	38.8
Foreign missions.....	\$13	\$13	-----	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$308	\$276	\$122	69.3	30.7
All other purposes.....	\$389	\$288	\$101	74.0	26.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$316	\$344	\$290	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	17	7	10		
Officers and teachers.....	126	49	77	38.9	61.1
Scholars.....	400	183	226	44.7	55.3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1		
Officers and teachers.....	25	12	13		
Scholars.....	40	25	15		
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1		
Officers and teachers.....	10	9	1		
Scholars.....	145	137	8	94.5	5.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	29	29	Expenditures—Continued.		
Members, number.....	1,064	1,003	Amount reported.....	\$7,259	\$11,704
Increase over preceding census:			Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,498	
Number.....	61		All other salaries.....	\$687	
Percent.....	6.1		Repairs and improvements.....	\$506	
Average membership per church.....	37	35	Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$932	\$9,958
Church edifices, number.....	21	20	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,761	
Value—number reporting.....	18	28	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$177	
Amount reported.....	\$10,789	\$98,050	Home missions.....	\$258	
Average value per church.....	\$933	\$3,502	Foreign missions.....	\$13	\$1,746
Debt—number reporting.....	4	14	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$398	
Amount reported.....	\$838	\$35,619	All other purposes.....	\$889	
Parsonages, number.....	2		Average expenditure per church.....	\$316	\$433
Value—number reporting.....	2	8			
Amount reported.....	\$1,500	\$7,500	Sunday schools:		
Expenditures:			Churches reporting, number.....	17	26
Churches reporting, number.....	23	27	Officers and teachers.....	126	141
			Scholars.....	409	663

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	29	12	17	1,084	552	512	400	664	60.2	17	126	409
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey.....	2	1	1	33	14	19	15	18	-----	1	5	12
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Virginia.....	3	3	-----	97	97	-----	35	62	-----	1	6	10
South Carolina.....	3	2	1	220	171	49	82	138	60.4	3	21	83
Georgia.....	3	1	2	193	150	43	64	129	49.6	3	21	97
Florida.....	18	5	13	521	120	401	204	317	64.4	9	73	207

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	29	29	1,064	1,003	84	802	178	9.6
New Jersey.....	2	4	33	95	-----	14	19	-----
Virginia.....	3	1	97	61	12	70	15	-----
South Carolina.....	3	3	220	77	10	66	144	-----
Georgia.....	3	3	163	174	18	176	-----	9.3
Florida.....	18	15	521	450	44	477	-----	8.4
Other States.....	-----	3	-----	137	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	29	21	18	\$16,789	4	\$838	2	\$1,500
South Carolina.....	3	3	3	3,064	1	540	1	(¹)
Florida.....	18	13	11	9,525	2	111	-----	-----
Other States.....	8	5	4	4,200	1	187	1	1,500

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: New Jersey, 1; Virginia, 1; and Georgia, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States...	29	23	\$7,259	\$2,468	\$657	\$506	\$632	\$1,761	\$177	\$258	\$13	\$398	\$389
South Carolina.....	3	3	1,000	442	188	60	50	165	15	107	-----	68	5
Georgia.....	3	3	1,115	537	100	-----	200	50	40	13	-----	175	-----
Florida.....	18	14	3,909	1,050	334	371	275	1,495	115	115	1	97	116
Other States.....	5	3	1,085	439	85	75	107	51	7	23	12	68	268

¹ Includes: New Jersey, 1, and Virginia, 2.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1897 at Jacksonville, Fla. Its organization was the outcome of a meeting of eight Negro ministers to discuss the disagreements between themselves as pastors of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the presiding elders of that denomination. This church was organized with a doctrine and laws somewhat similar to those of the parent church, but with its own Book of Discipline by which its ministers and members are governed. The Book of Discipline is revised every 4 years but the Twenty-five Articles of Religion which the body adopted remain unchanged.

This body holds quarterly, annual, and general conferences. The annual conference ordains ministers to the office of deacon. The General Conference convenes every 4 years, ordains elders and bishops, and makes any necessary revisions in the Discipline.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by the Right Reverend John McDonald, D. D., senior bishop of the Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church, Cullman, Ga.